TRADE AND INDUSTRY

18 January 1973 Volume 10 No 3 10p

Exporting through overseas exhibitions and fairs

Aspects of Australian markets—Western Australia

Biggest ever programme of advance factories

Small firms and restrictive trading agreements

Supplement: Programme of trade promotions 1973-75

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Exporting through overseas exhibitions and fairs

by Jan Lewando, CBE, member, British Overseas Trade Board

AS AN EXPORTER, how do you view participation in trade fairs abroad? A costly, time-consuming, but necessary, chore, tying up staff and technicians for days and even weeks? Or as a valuable integral part of your export marketing strategy? If the latter is the case, you are likely to be among the 5,000 firms which took part, under the arrangements for Government support administered by the British Overseas Trade Board, in some 300 exhibitions and trade fairs in 37 countries in 1972.

All exporting countries, either through their Government organisations or quasi-official bodies, support their firms in some forms of export promotion. For many years, it has been the policy of successive Governments to encourage and assist British firms to take part in suitable trade fairs overseas as a means of exploring markets abroad and establishing and maintaining a position in those markets. The British Overseas Trade Board wholeheartedly endorses this policy. In our direction of the work of the Fairs and Promotions Branch of the Department of Trade and Industry, we must ensure that the resources which we administer are used to best effect and in ways which will enable British industry to maximise the opportunities offered by participation in trade fairs and exhibitions.

As the member of the British Overseas Trade Board responsible for this operation, I want to explain how our policy is implemented. To set this in perspective, I shall outline the principal considerations as we see them. Successful participation in a trade fair is likely to depend on making sure that you have satisfied yourself on four basic questions. These are: Why exhibit? Where to exhibit? When to exhibit? How to exhibit?

Why exhibit?

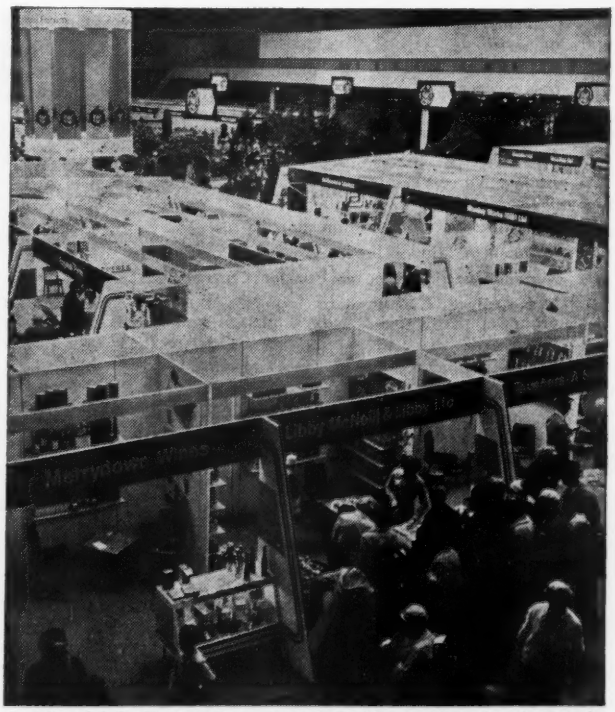
This is fundamentally a simple matter of defining your objectives. A great deal of work has been carried out over the years in analysing and evaluating the many and often widely differing reasons for firms' participation in trade fairs abroad. This clearly shows that the following are the principal objectives of most exhibitors:

- Meeting new customers and identifying new possible sales.
- Introducing new products.
- Preparing the ground for a future sales campaign.
- Consolidating contacts with existing customers.
- Supporting an existing agent and checking his effectiveness.
- Finding new agents.
- Assessing the performance of foreign competitors and their products.

There is a long history of the development of trade fairs, from the middle ages to the present time. Today, when contacts and communications are more frequent and speedier, the trade fair sustains its role as a very suitable means of achieving any or all of these objectives, because it provides the unique facility for so many commercial aspects of an industry to be centred in one place, at one time.

Where to exhibit

This calls for sound judgment based on dependable market intelligence. The British Overseas Trade Board, in reaching



A series of Joint Ventures were mounted with a number of trade associations at the 1972 All-British Household Goods Exhibition in Copenhagen.

This article is one of a major series describing the work of the British Overseas Trade Board and of its 'chosen instruments'—the organisations which advise the Board on policy in some of the main trading areas of the world.

A general view of the British Pavilion mounted for the Bogota International Trade Fair last August.

decisions about the broad programme of support in trade fairs and exhibitions overseas, considers the size of a particular market for British products, our share of it, the shares of our foreign competitors, and the factors which are likely to influence our success.

From this, we make judgments about the measures we should take to improve the UK performance. There is a variety of resources from which the relevant information can be obtained. You may get market intelligence from the Government Services, from your own representatives in the market, from visits to the market by your own experts, and sometimes by using consultancy services. The information reaching the British Overseas Trade Board also flows in from the commercial departments of over 200 Government missions overseas. These commercial departments report specially to the Fairs and Promotions Branch of the Department of Trade and Industry about the trade fairs and exhibitions held or planned in their territories, and give advice based on their local knowledge and experience as to which of these events British industry should be encouraged to support.

When to exhibit?

This decision is, of course, a matter for each firm to decide, within the framework of its own priorities. The timing and frequency of a great many international exhibitions, particularly in the highly specialised sectors of industry, usually follow a cyclical pattern. The timing of trade fairs of consumer goods is invariably influenced by established buying seasons. From time to time, new exhibitions are organised, some of them specifically geared to the plans for the industrial and economic development of a particular country.

How to exhibit?

Careful planning is the keynote if you are to fulfil your objectives. This means not only the full co-ordination of the several elements which are involved within your organisation in the period leading up to the exhibition, and the form and style of the promotional techniques you will employ at the event, but also, above all, the ways in which you will pursue the opportunities which should follow from your participation. The detailed preparatory planning also covers the design and layout of your stand, the number and quality of staff attending, packing, transport and handling of exhibits, documentation for customs entry—and other matters of detail.

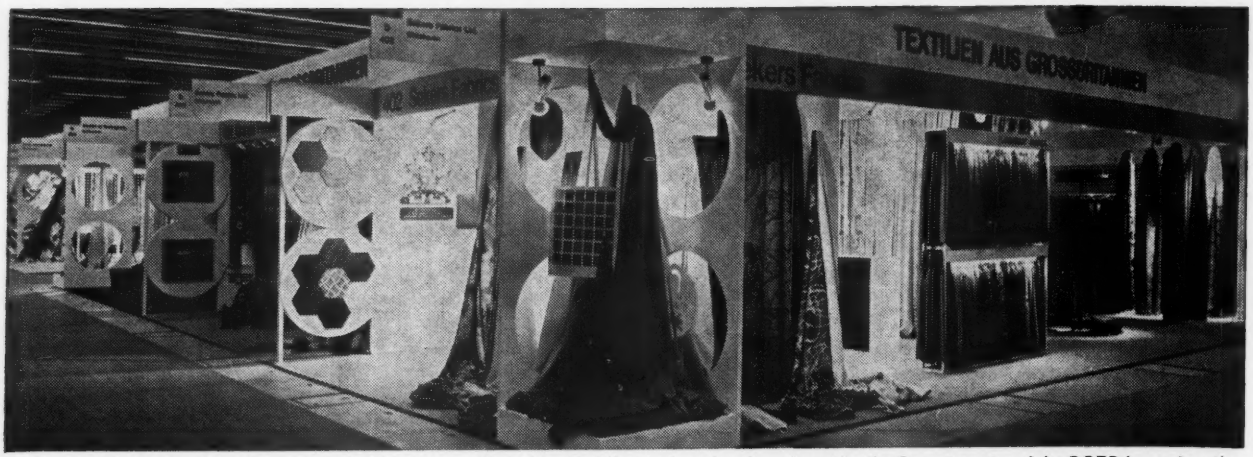
From our long experience of British participation in overseas exhibitions, there is no doubt that the potential customer is most likely to be attracted to your stand, and his interest aroused by the impression made upon him, by all aspects of your presentation.

The importance of personal contact is paramount, for your visitors will expect to encounter knowledgeable executives, fully conversant with the market and able to discuss your product competently in his language. Your trade literature and similar material should be in the language appropriate to the country.

British Overseas Trade Board help

Exhibiting is costly, but if you choose to take part in any of the overseas trade fairs and exhibitions under the Department of Trade and Industry schemes, you will find that your costs are less, and some of the more difficult problems will be handled for you. In this edition of *Trade and Industry* you will

(*continued on next page*)



Shell stands at the Frankfurt International Fair for Home Furnishing Textiles designed and produced by the Department and the BOTB in conjunction with the Textile Promotion Consultative Committee and the Irish Linen Guild.

EXPORTING THROUGH OVERSEAS EXHIBITIONS
continued

find the latest quarterly version of the Green Pages, Sections 2 and 3 of which show the comprehensive list of world-wide events. Some of these could be of interest to you. Section 1 gives details of those events in the next two years where the Fairs and Promotions Branch is organising collective participations by British firms. Let me briefly outline these schemes.

Joint venture schemes

By far the greater part of the extensive number of international trade fairs are specialised. They usually feature only the products of a defined industry or sector. At these events, the Fairs and Promotions Branch arranges collective displays by firms, sponsored by a non-profit-making organisation, which is usually the appropriate trade association. These displays are collective only in the sense that the British exhibitors are grouped together, but each firm has its own individual stand. The participating firms are provided with their necessary space, shell stand and other basic requirements for the effective display of their products for a participation fee which is currently only £50. The arrangements for site bookings, negotiations with the Fair Authorities and the design, construction and installation of the stands are all carried out by the Fairs and Promotions Branch.

British pavilions or sections

Some international general fairs are organised so that the products are grouped according to the country from which they come, rather than on an industrial basis, and consequently foreign exhibitors can generally show effectively only in their own national pavilions or sectors. At events of this kind, where British participation is judged to be worthwhile and on a significant scale, the Fairs and Promotions Branch organises the British pavilion. Sometimes this involves erecting a special building with the provision of all services. These events are notified to industry through the Export Intelligence Service and through this journal. Trade associations and other bodies and firms signify their interest in participation directly to the Fairs and Promotions Branch. Each firm is provided with its own stand, designed and installed at a charge related to the space occupied.

British exhibitions

From time to time, opportunities are identified for special promotional efforts by British industry in countries where no suitable trade fair exists to satisfy the requirements. Provided that initial soundings show that this form of promotion will attract sufficient support from British industry, an appropriate all-British exhibition is organised. Firms taking part are provided with broadly the same facilities as British pavilions.

Those of you who take part in trade fairs under these schemes will know that we offer a professional service which will stand comparison with any comparable support arrangements available to our foreign competitors. All of these arrangements, as you will see, have one common feature—the collective aspect of the enterprise. There are good reasons for this: first, HM Government must have regard to certain aspects of its international obligations and the ways in which it gives assistance to exporters, and, second, the group participation will often achieve, by its size and character, a promotional impact which gives a special emphasis to the projection of our industrial image. Many firms, of course, regularly take part in

Support for 2,000 firms in coming year's overseas trade fairs

IN the first three months of 1973 the British Overseas Trade Board will be supporting some 2,000 British firms at 78 overseas trade fairs in 21 countries. In addition, support will be given to nine store promotions and one British Shopping Week in the West Indies. Nearly 40 Outward Missions are to be organised including almost 500 firms.

Among the important events in the first quarter of 1973 are the all-British exhibitions in Jeddah, Lagos and Peking. A variety of wide-ranging British group displays at specialised and general trade fairs will be organised including, for example, the International Spring Fair and the International Trade Fair for Home Furnishing Textiles, both in Frankfurt, the Internepcon Electronics Exhibition in Tokyo, the Society of Automotive Engineers' Exposition and Congress at Detroit, the Fashion Week at Munich, the International Boat Exhibition at Paris and Stockholm, the Knitting Industries, European Mens wear and International Agricultural Exhibitions, all in Paris, and the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers' Exposition (Intercon) at New York.

During 1972 the British Overseas Trade Board gave support to some 5,000 firms at 291 overseas trade fairs, 53 store promotions and six British Shopping Weeks. A total of 117 Outward Missions were organised in which some 1,300 firms took part. These worldwide export promotions involved more than 60 countries.

many trade fairs independently of these arrangements. This is as it should be, for the primary purpose of our schemes is to assist firms when they are getting established in a market.

We are constantly examining our techniques to improve and adapt them to the changing circumstances of modern marketing. While trade fairs predominate in our overseas promotions programme, symposia and seminars are devised to cater for the fields of advanced technology where the products, services and know-how from Britain may best be brought to the attention of other countries by means of the presentation of papers and discussions. The character and atmosphere of each event has to be thoughtfully planned so as to provide the right kind of vehicle for the further promotion of British interests.

We hope this article will give you a good idea of some of the ways in which the British Overseas Trade Board is giving effect to our policies. We aim to provide a service geared to the needs of British industry, and we shall always be ready to examine new methods to achieve this end. If any trade association or any firm should have ideas about the ways in which we might further improve our services, they are invited to communicate direct with the British Overseas Trade Board (1 Victoria St., London SW1H 0ET) or the Fairs and Promotions Branch of the Department of Trade and Industry (Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, London EC4M 7HU). All suggestions received will be given careful and speedy consideration.

The British stand at last year's Japanese International Exhibition of Textile Machinery, held in Osaka. The stand was produced by the Fairs and Promotions Branch of the DTI in Collaboration with the British Textile Machinery Organisation (TREX).

Over 22lbs?
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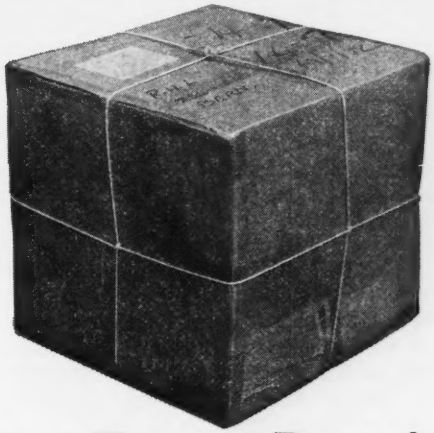

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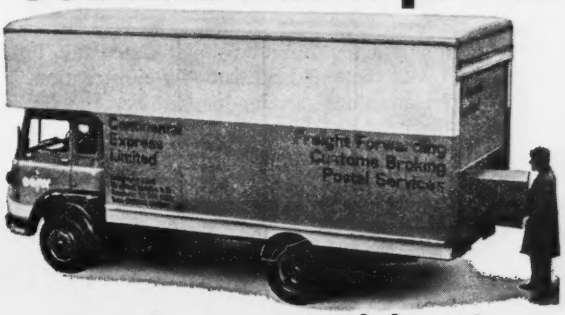

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Western Australia: no longer the Cinderella State

by A. H. Birch, CMG, OBE, Deputy High Commissioner, Perth

WESTERN Australia was founded in 1829. It is the largest of the six States of the Commonwealth of Australia covering a third of the continent, or nearly 1 million square miles. Development until the 1960s was slow, but when the Commonwealth Government lifted the ban on the export of iron ore from Australia in 1960, a dramatic leap forward took place and today Western Australia has the highest growth rate in the country. The exploitation of mineral deposits saw the establishment of developers, financial houses and merchant bankers from many countries. Thus demands were created right across the board which could not be met from local sources.

Impact on industry and services

Harbours. The gateway to this large State is the Port of Fremantle, which provides four landbacked berths with a fully containerised facility of international standard and one of the most modern passenger terminals in Australia. An expenditure of $A30 million is being considered for further development in the Fremantle area. Cockburn Sound, nearby, is also being developed. Already a multi-million dollar Causeway, linking Garden Island with the mainland, is under construction. This will provide an additional six landbacked berths to service industries in the neighbourhood. Expansion programmes are also contemplated for the ports of Geraldton, Bunbury and Albany.

Railways. Following the completion of the standard gauge railway linking the eastern seaboard to the West Australian coast, the standard gauge railway within the State has now been completed with the exception of the Kalgoorlie-Esperence link, now being planned at a cost of $A35 million. Additional expansion is anticipated in the adjoining area of the $A50 million marshalling yards at Kewdale, whilst consideration is being given to the sinking of the Perth Railway Station and a major reconstruction of the metropolitan transport system.

Airports. Perth airport is the entry and exit point of increasing passenger and cargo traffic. Six international airlines fly through Perth and this growth pattern has outstripped that of all other State capitals. A programme is being formulated to up-grade internal airports, expenditure for which, excluding communications, is likely to be around $A42 million in the next financial year.

Major highways. In a State where distances are so great, the construction of major highways has a high priority. The cost of road construction and associated works is estimated at $A104 million for the current financial year. This includes the building of bridges, fly-overs, ring roads and freeways.

Buildings and construction. The development of Western

Unloading a container ship at the Port of Fremantle.

ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIAN MARKETS

Previous articles in this series were published in the following issues of *Trade and Industry:*

Australia—a land of growth	November 16, 1972
New South Wales	November 30, 1972
The States of Victoria and Tasmania	December 7, 1972
Queensland's potential in course of realisation	December 21, 1972
The Pacesetter State—South Australia	January 4, 1973

Australia, greatly accelerated by the mineral boom, brought about an increase in population growth above the national average. This, of course, has had considerable influence on new construction, both offices and dwellings. The Perth skyline is constantly changing and the programme for the building of high rise office complexes in the centre of the city is estimated at $A204 million during the next two years. Another consequence has been the need for the creation of new towns and an increasing demand for new housing and basic services, ie, hospitals, schools, shopping centres, etc. Hotel/motel accommodation has tended to exceed demand. However, an additional 800 rooms; at an estimated cost of $A28 million, are being planned for the next two years.

Education

Education. A sector of particular growth in Western Australia is educational equipment for all levels. A second university has been approved which together with the proposed expansion of the existing University and the Western Australian Institute of Technology, will involve an expenditure of $A27 million during the current financial year.

Public works and utilities

The expansion rate of all building and construction has placed tremendous pressure on the State Government's resources. The Public Works Department and the Metropolitan Water Supply Sewerage and Drainage Board have been hard pressed to cope with the demand. To meet this, the departments will spend $A48 million in the current year. This will include the construction of a tunnel to increase the metropolitan water supply, the cost of which will exceed $A3.5 million.

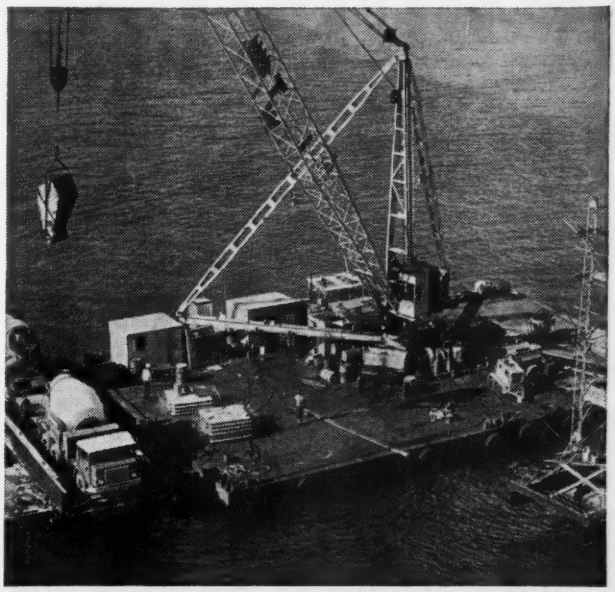
Power generation. The demand for power generation has increased very considerably. The cost of new plant to meet this need will be $A11 million in the current financial year. Further significant development in this sector is expected over the next five years.

Current mineral development

Iron ore. Despite the downturn in world demand for iron ore, the re-alignment of international currencies and the Government's legislation on environmental protection and pollution control in the mining industry, the rate of prospecting for new deposits has relaxed only slightly. Major international companies propose to proceed with the exploitation of the areas leased to them by the State Government and in the Pilbara region at least three new iron ore deposits are to be developed in the next five years subject to the successful negotiation of overseas contracts.

Bauxite. The exploitation of the bauxite deposits in the Darling Range escarpment has resulted in the building of a second refinery in the Pinjarra area. The capacity of this unit is the largest in the southern hemisphere. Work on the bauxite deposits on the Mitchell Plateau has had to be deferred for economic reasons, but the State Government are considering the development of further deposits in the Chittering Valley.

The city of Perth.



A feature of a three-mile causeway over open sea being constructed by Taylor Woodrow International Ltd. off Western Australia is that a 2,100 ft. long, reinforced concrete bridge is being built over water. The A$8.25m (over £4 million) project, for the Commonwealth Department of Works, due for completion in mid-1973, will link the mainland to Garden Island, where the Federal Government's Cockburn Sound Naval Support Facility is to be built. Picture shows a support column being concreted. Concrete lorries were floated up to two miles offshore to reach the placing area.

Nickel. The discovery of a major nickel deposit at Kambalda by the Western Mining Group resulted not only in a refinery being built in the Kwinana area, but now a $A40 million nickel smelter is in the course of construction in the Kalgoorlie area. Prospecting and ore body examination are being carried out on no less then five other deposits, all of which are considered to have sufficient reserves to warrant development. A lot will depend on world demand.

Uranium. At present a significant ore body of uranium is being investigated by the Western Mining Group at Yelliery and plans for its future will be announced shortly. This could well mean a multi-million dollar open cut development.

(continued on page 97)

Export your know-how

If you are a manufacturer looking for expansion, don't miss our one million square mile market place. We have the fastest-growing economy in Australia and we have only just begun to grow.

Study a map and you will see our proximity to the fast-emerging markets of Africa, South East Asia and the Middle East.

We are proud of our carefully planned industrial complexes. We have a skilled labour force, plenty of land, water and power, good transport services and, of course, a system of stable government.

Now is the time to get in on the ground floor in Western Australia.

Before leaving for Australia we suggest you contact:
Industrial Development Officer,
Western Australia House,
115 Strand, London WC2R OAJ.
Telephone: 01-240 2881
who can help you make contacts in Western Australia.

On arrival please contact: The Department of Development and Decentralisation, 32 St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia. Tel: 25-6733.

Oil/natural gas. Following the discovery in commercial quantities of both oil and natural gas on the north-west coast of Western Australia, a very substantial exploration programme has been put in hand. This year alone the current figure for exploration is $A104 million. The Woodside-Burmah Group are currently investigating in the same area another gas field of major significance. They have just placed orders in Perth for the first off-shore drilling platform at a cost of $A20 million. The figure for the total development of this field is in excess of $A2,000 million. These discoveries will have a far reaching effect in the future of the State's economy.

Industrial development

Industrial development has not reached a significant scale as yet. The downturn in employment has led the State Government to offer inducements to overseas firms to set up branches in this State. The main attraction is to fulfil the needs of the mining concerns in future development and in the expansion of existing projects. Following the establishment by the Broken Hill Pty. Co. Ltd. of a blast furnace in the Kwinana area, a feasibility study has been commissioned on the possibility of establishing an integrated iron and steel works. Very shortly an announcement will be made on the outcome and if the project proceeds along the plans outlined, expenditure thereon will amount to $A800 million. This will result in significant increases in the capacity of local fabricators and allied industries.

Agriculture and fishing

Current uncertainty about world markets and prices for agricultural produce and the wheat quota system caused a downturn in primary production in Western Australia from a net value of $A361 million in 1969/70 to $A271 million for 1970/71. (The 1972/73 wool season opened on a strong note following keen demand from Japan, Britain and the EEC). This situation has led, understandably, to agricultural diversification, eg barley, oats and rape seed. Wheat quotas have recently been raised and the 1972 crop is expected to produce 96 million bushels (76 million bushels in 1971). A local concern, Graincol Pty. Ltd., has gone ahead with a proposal to produce grain alcohol in this State.

The beef cattle industry has expanded considerably and the trend continues. Fishing (particularly rock lobster), fruit growing and timber, have been developed and established over many years. The possibility of deep sea fishing off the south coast of Western Australia has recently been considered and plans to set up a freezer plant and distribution network are well in hand. The project requires the use of deep sea trawlers similar to those in use in the North Sea.

Consumer market

During the past two and a half years there has been a slowing down in the Western Australian economy following world conditions. The situation is beginning to show signs of improvement and this is being reflected in the demand for consumer goods in general and in particular carpets and wallpaper. There is every reason to believe that imports of frozen fish, confectionery and fine foods will continue to increase.

Western Australia clearly offers rewarding opportunities for British goods. Generally speaking, marketing in this State is straightforward, but proper attention to the following points will determine the success or failure of British exporters: prompt replies to correspondence, honouring delivery dates, competitive prices and after-sales service. Unless an agent based in another State has an office in Perth, it is advisable to appoint a separate agent for Western Australia.

A typical daily scene at Perth Airport.

Mr. Peter Walker's programme of overseas trade promotion visits

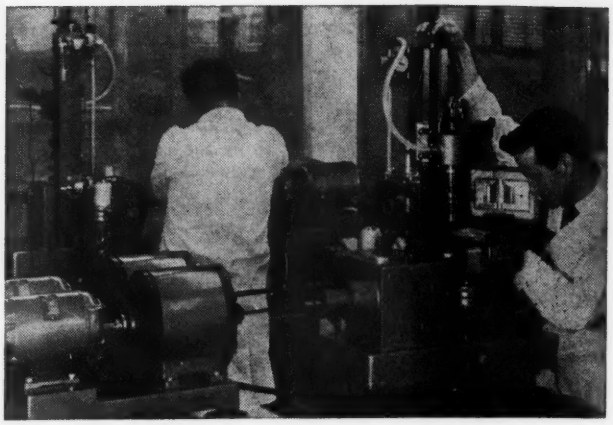
BRITAIN is launching a major trade drive in 1973 and Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, is planning a programme of visits to countries in all parts of the world. His present plans include visits to the United States, Canada, China and Singapore. In the first half of this year Mr. Walker also hopes to include a visit to the USSR in this programme.

Mr. Walker will arrive in Washington on January 26 and will immediately go into a round of talks with leading members of the US Government and members of Congress. He will be taking up questions of Britain's trade with the United States following our entry into the EEC. Mr. Walker will remain in Washington until midday on January 27 when he goes on to Toronto and Ottawa for an exchange of views with Canadian Government Ministers and officials. He will return to London on January 31.

The Secretary of State's next visit will be to Peking on March 26. Mr. Walker will attend the opening of the British Industrial Technology Exhibition. This exhibition, in which 350 firms are participating, is sponsored by the Department of Trade and Industry in association with the Sino-British Trade Council with the object of introducing into China a wide range of industrial plant, machinery and equipment. The exhibits will be backed by lectures and films. Products being exhibited include machine tools, scientific instruments, aviation equipment, telecommunications, mining equipment, power generation and chemical plant.

During his week's stay in Peking Mr. Walker will be the guest of the Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade, Mr. Pai Hsiang-Kuo who is visiting Britain this week. He will also be having talks on trade matters with other Ministers and officials.

Following his visit to Peking, Mr. Walker will go on to Singapore, where he will arrive on April 1 for a stay of five days. During his visit he will be seeing Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of Singapore, and other Ministers. He will also be opening the new British High Commission building in which is housed an exhibition of British design products. This promotion is part of a concerted drive, heralded by the major British Industrial Exhibition in Singapore in October 1971, to increase Britain's share of the expanding regional market in South East Asia. Mr. Walker will also take the opportunity to meet British businessmen and to inspect projects in which British investment is involved.



A pair of Weissenberg rheogoniometers in the final stages of assembly at the Sangamo Weston Controls factory in Bognor Regis. Both the testing machines seen here were subsequently shipped to Russia. Sangamo Weston Controls claim that sales of the Weissenberg rheogoniometer (for precise examination of viscosity and flow properties) exceed £1 million. A very high proportion of these sales have been made to overseas buyers and the Sangamo rheo sales list now includes 17 countries.

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Tel. Belfast 34488. Telex 74578 GOVNI BELFAST

EXPORT ORDERS

Contract for offshore-oil field engineering at Abu Dhabi

POWER-GAS Ltd., in a joint venture with Frederic R. Harris and Partners, consulting engineers, has been named management engineer by Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Ltd. for its offshore water injection and production facilities project.

This project is one of the largest of its kind ever undertaken and includes a large number of offshore platforms, 80 miles of submarine pipelines, power generation and pumping facilities for the employment of water injection in the Umm Shaif and Zakum oil fields.

Australian order for Simon-Carves

A CONTRACT to design and build the largest hydrofluoric acid plant in Australia has been awarded to Simon-Carves (Australia) Pty. Ltd. The plant will be built at Kooragang Island, New South Wales for Australian Fluorine Chemical Ltd. and is scheduled to be completed by November 1973. Process technology will be supplied by the Imperial Smelting Corporation, Avonmouth, UK. Principal use of hydrofluoric acid is in the manufacture of aerosols.

Exacta in Portugal

EXACTA Circuits Ltd. of Selkirk has won its first order from Portugal. This is to supply printed-circuit boards to be used in computer memories being manufactured by Philips Portuguesa of Lisbon.

Third Skyvan for Thais

THE Royal Thai Air Police have placed a repeat order with Shorts, the Belfast-based aircraft and missile manufacturers, for a third Skyvan transport aircraft. It will be similarly equipped to those already purchased and in service on a broad spectrum of police duties in Thailand, including internal security, patrol and transport tasks.

The original order for two Skyvans was announced last April. The latest, valued at about £220,000, will be delivered in mid-1973, and the sale follows on the record order for six aircraft placed recently by Singapore.

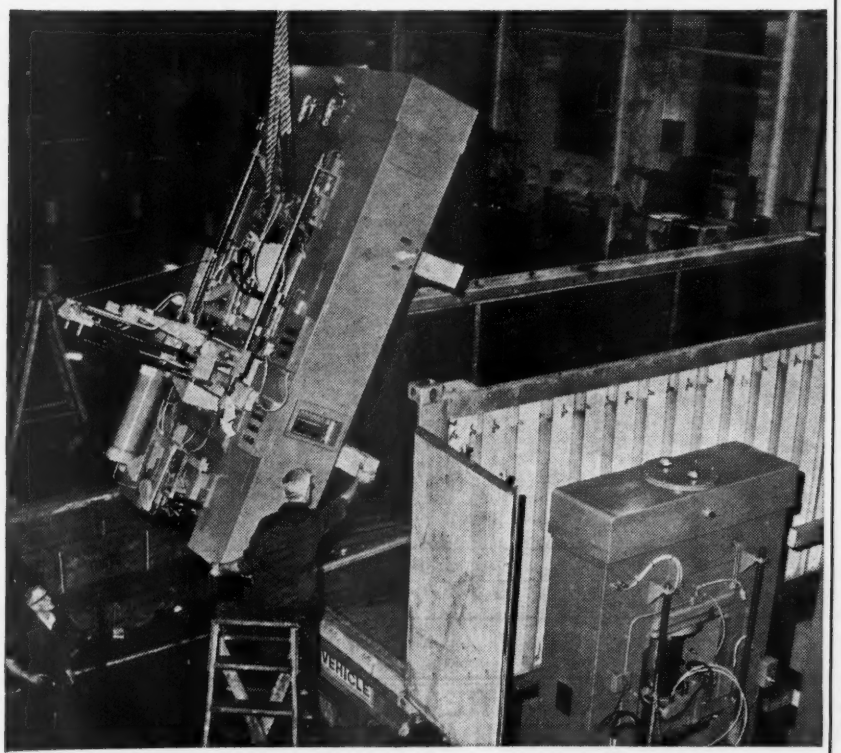
£300,000 orders for pumps

ORDERS for pumps to the value of over £300,000 have been received from overseas during the past five weeks by Henry Sykes Ltd., London. Most of the orders are from the Middle and Far East where more than £250,000 worth of Sykes Univac and Velovac automatic vacuum priming pumps are being supplied, complete with hoses, valves and other ancillary equipment.

A large proportion of 3-, 6- and 8-in. pumps were despatched within a few days of the orders being received, while delivery of 20 12-in. pumps is to be completed early this year. Applications of the pumps range from civil engineering and public services, to engineering processes and fire-fighting.

Costain to build Dubai cement works

A CONTRACT was signed last week between the National Cement Co. Ltd. and Costain Civil Engineering Ltd. for the design and construction of a £9 million cement works in Dubai which will be the largest in the Gulf and have an output of 500,000 tons per year. Work is expected to start this month and be finished in May 1975.



One of a number of Bipel compression moulding machines recently completed for shipment to the United States being loaded into a container. This 200 ton fully automatic press, built at Streetly Works, Sutton Coldfield, by British Industrial Plastics Ltd., is fitted with equipment for the automatic loading of raw material and unloading of moulded parts. This eliminates the need for much of the manual handling, permitting, normally, five presses to be tended by only one man.

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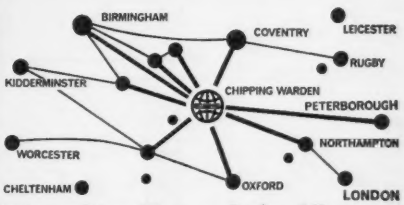

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Restriction on import of cotton textiles in 1973—details

THE main details on restrictions on imports of cotton textiles in 1973 were given in *Trade and Industry* on December 28, 1972. At that time no details of the size of the quotas for Mediterranean Associate Members of the EEC were available and consequently could not be published. These details have now been finalised and the quotas, with the categorisation, are shown in Table A below.

Categorisation

In the earlier paragraph on categorisation it was stated that when the categories were finalised a further notice would be issued. Table B shows the 20 categories of cloth and made-up goods with the eight-figure tariff references and the conversion factors for made-up goods and garments which will be used by the Department in calculating usage of quota. It should be noted that the tariff codes which are quoted in Table B are based on the 1972 tariff which was the latest available at the time of going to press. For the purpose of countries listed in Annex B of the earlier article, made-up goods are those contained in categories 13-22 inclusive.

Part of an installation of Platt Repco worsted spinning machines at the Ernest Degousee (d'Halluin Lepers Group) mill at Ohain near Fourmies. The mill, which produces ladies' and men's trousers, has seen considerable expansion over the last few years culminating in a complete commitment to a new Repco plant. When completed in June 1973, the installation will comprise 134 Repco machines.

TABLE A. QUOTA LEVELS AND CATEGORISATION FOR MEDITERRANEAN ASSOCIATE COUNTRIES IN 1973

Category number	Cyprus, Morocco, Lebanon and Tunsia		Greece		Turkey		Malta		Spain	
	sq. yd.	tons	sq. yd.	tons	sq. yd.	tons	sq. yd.	tons	sq. yd	tons
3	8,586	2	8,586	2	8,586	2	21,465	5	85,860	20
4	16,878	2	16,878	2	16,878	2	42,195	5	632,925	75
5	14,392	2	14,392	2	14,392	2	35,980	5	1,619,000	225
6	14,392	2	14,392	2	359,800	50	71,960	10	2,518,600	350
7	455,000	65	441,000	63	2,100,000	300	35,000	5	1,050,000	150
Total greycloth	509,248	73	495,248	71	2,499,656	356	206,600	30	5,906,485	820
8	6,920	1	6,920	1	41,520	6	69,200	10	138,400	20
9	12,795	3	12,795	3	25,590	6	42,650	10	1,066,250	250
10	6,920	1	6,920	1	41,520	6	69,200	10	415,200	60
11	8,950	1	8,950	1	53,700	6	89,500	10	179,000	20
12	7,500	1	7,500	1	37,500	5	75,000	10	750,000	100
Total finished cloth	43,085	7	43,085	7	199,830	29	345,550	50	2,548,850	450
13	7,446	2	7,446	2	22,338	6	186,150	50	74,460	20
14	16,000	2	32,000	4	48,000	6	240,000	30	400,000	50
15	11,976	2	11,976	2	35,928	6	239,520	40	119,760	20
16	9,612	2	9,612	2	28,836	6	96,120	20	86,508	18
17	18,092	2	18,092	2	54,276	6	1,809,200	200	135,690	15
18	13,700	2	13,700	2	41,100	6	137,000	20	102,750	15
19	6,834	2	6,834	2	20,502	6	68,340	20	478,380	140
20	14,070	2	14,070	2	42,210	6	140,700	20	2,110,500	300
21	19,048	2	19,048	2	57,144	6	285,720	30	95,240	10
22	10,500	2	10,500	2	31,500	6	682,500	130	262,500	50
Total made-ups	127,278	20	143,278	22	381,834	60	3,885,250	560	3,865,788	638
Total	679,611	100	681,611	100	3,081,320	445	4,437,400	640	12,321,123	1,908

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TABLE B. UK RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTS OF WOVEN COTTON TEXTILES IN 1973

Categorisation and relevant tariff code numbers (8-digit 1972 overseas trade classification)

GROUP IB: WOVEN COTTON FABRICS, GREY OR BLEACHED, MERCERISED OR NOT

	Description	Tariff code
Category 3		
Drills, jeans, gaberdines, twills and sateens	Drills, jeans and gaberdines, unbleached	55.09 1985
	Drills, jeans and gaberdines, white bleached	55.09 5414
Category 4		
Poplins	Poplins, unbleached	55.09 2119
	Poplins, white bleached	55.09 5535
Category 5		
Sheeting and shirting under 60 in. width	Grey fabrics up to 39½ in. width	55.09 2254 55.09 2375 55.09 2514 55.09 2635 55.09 2770 55.09 2902 55.09 3032
	Grey fabrics 39½-46 in. width	55.09 3160 55.09 3299 55.09 3420 55.09 3566 55.09 3694 55.09 3826 55.09 3961
	Grey fabrics 46-60 in. width	55.09 4091 55.09 4223 55.09 4369 55.09 4497 55.09 4629
	White bleached up to 60 in. width	55.09 5670
Category 6		
Sheeting and shirting 60 in. and over width	Grey fabrics 60 in. to 80 in. width	55.09 4764 55.09 4885 55.09 5019
	Grey fabrics over 80 in. width	55.09 5154 55.09 5275
	White bleached over 60 in. width	55.09 5802
Category 7		
Grey or bleached fabrics nes	Grey gauze	55.07 0279
	Grey terry fabrics	55.08 0309
	Grey canvas and duck	55.09 1864
	Grey fabrics, not wholly of cotton	55.09 8759

GROUP IIA: OTHER WOVEN COTTON FABRICS

	Description	Tariff code
Category 8		
Sheeting, shirting, winceyettes, flannelettes, other raised, brushed or sueded fabrics, other than printed, 60 in. and over in width	Piece-dyed raised fabrics over 54 in. width	55.09 7123
	Piece-dyed other, over 60 in.	55.09 7397
	Yarn-dyed damasks, etc.	55.09 7529
	Yarn-dyed raised fabrics	55.09 8175
	Yarn-dyed other, over 60 in.	55.09 8435
Category 9		
Corduroy	Piece-dyed corduroy	58.04 2203
	Other corduroy	58.04 2349
Category 10		
Yarn-dyed including denim under 60 in. width	Yarn-dyed denims, etc.	55.09 7664
	Yarn-dyed tickings	55.09 7924
	Yarn-dyed awning fabrics	55.09 8054
	Yarn-dyed other, up to 60 in.	55.09 8314
Category 11		
Poplins	Printed	55.09 6320
	Piece-dyed	55.09 6861
	Yarn-dyed	55.09 7785
Category 12		
Piece-dyed, yarn-dyed and printed fabrics nes	Gauze	55.07 0400
	Terry fabrics	55.08 0444
	Printed drills	55.09 5930
	Printed cretonnes chintzes, etc.	55.09 6060
	Printed sateens	55.09 6199
	Printed raised fabrics	55.09 6466
	Printed, other	55.09 6594
	Piece-dyed drills	55.09 6726
	Piece-dyed raised fabrics up to 54 in.	55.09 6982
	Piece-dyed other, up to 60 in.	55.09 7269
	Other mercerised, etc.	55.09 8570
	Not wholly of cotton	55.09 8887 55.09 9010
	Moquettes	58.04 1293
	Other pile fabrics	58.04 1425
	Piece-dyed moquettes	58.04 1959
	Other moquettes	58.04 2089
	Piece-dyed velours, velveteens, etc.	58.04 2477
	Other velours, etc.	58.04 2609
	Other piece-dyed pile fabrics	58.04 2744
	Other pile fabrics	58.04 2865
	Elastic fabrics exceeding 2 in. width	59.13 0663

GROUP IIB: MADE-UPS AND GARMENTS

	Description	Tariff code	Conversion factor sq. yd./doz.
Category 13			
Woven trousers and breeches for men and boys	Trousers	61.01 1068	14.03
	Jeans	61.01 1328	14.03
	Trousers	61.01 4491	14.03
	Jeans	61.01 4623	14.03
	Trousers	61.01 6072	14.03
	Jeans	61.01 6211	14.03
Category 14			
Woven outergarments for women, girls and infants	Overcoats	61.02 1190	32.40
	Costumes and suits	61.02 1308	25.20
	Dresses	61.02 1482	30.00
	Blouses, jumpers	61.02 1767	14.40
	Overcoats	61.02 3330	32.40
	Costumes and suits	61.02 3608	25.20
	Dresses	61.02 3889	30.00
	Proofed outerwear	61.02 4261	50.40
	Proofed outerwear	61.02 4382	50.40
	Overcoats	61.02 4521	32.40
	Costumes	61.02 4667	25.20
	Dresses	61.02 4788	30.00
	Blouses, jumpers	61.02 4927	14.40
	Jackets and skirts	61.02 5057	33.00
	Divided skirts, slacks	61.02 5178	18.00
	Jeans	61.02 5317	18.00
	Aprons, overalls	61.02 5445	20.40
	Dressing gowns	61.02 5573	51.00
	Other outerwear	61.02 5705	14.12
	Infants' proofed outerwear	61.02 5833	14.12
	Other infants' outerwear	61.02 5979	14.12
Category 15			
Shirts for men and boys	Shirts	61.03 0200	21.29
	Shirt fronts	61.03 0734	10.00
	Shirts	61.03 1380	21.29
	Shirt fronts	61.03 1918	10.00
	Shirts	61.03 2055	21.29
	Shirt fronts	61.03 2322	10.00
Category 16			
Woven undergarments for men and boys	Nightwear	61.03 0467	38.00
	Nightwear	61.03 1640	38.00
	Nightwear	61.03 2190	38.00
Category 17			
Woven undergarments for women, girls and infants	W. and G. underwear	61.04 0130	16.00
	W. and G. underwear	61.04 1015	16.00
	Infants' underwear	61.04 1289	9.72
	W. and G. underwear	61.04 1410	16.00
	Infants' napkins	61.04 1556	5.30
	Infants' underwear	61.04 1684	9.72
Category 18			
Handkerchiefs	Handkerchiefs	61.05 0523	1.00
	Handkerchiefs	61.05 0669	1.00
Category 19			
Towels	Terry towels	62.02 2402	3.42*
	Other towels	62.02 2530	3.42*
	Terry towels	62.02 3080	3.42*
	Other towels	62.02 3212	3.42*
Category 20			
Bedlinen	Blankets and rugs	62.01 0670	7.04*
	Blankets and rugs	62.01 0930	7.04*
	Bedlinen	62.02 0718	4.42*
	Sheets	62.02 1880	7.04*
	Pillow cases	62.02 2014	7.04*
	Mattress cases	62.02 2135	7.04*
	Bedspreads and quilts	62.02 2270	5.06*
	Sheets	62.02 2683	7.04*
	Pillow cases	62.02 2815	7.04*
	Bedspreads and quilts	62.02 2943	5.06*
	Eiderdown/quilt covers	62.02 3340	5.06*
Category 21			
Gloves	Working gloves	61.10 0008	2.02†
	Other gloves	61.10 0150	2.02†
	Gloves and mittens	61.10 0691	2.02†
	Working gloves	61.10 1761	2.02†
	Other gloves	61.10 1882	2.02†
	Gloves and mittens	61.10 2151	2.02†
	Gloves and mittens	61.10 2272	2.02†
	Linings	61.10 2557	2.02†
Category 22			
Made ups and garments nes	Jackets and waistcoats	61.01 0817	23.00
	Jackets and waistcoats	61.01 4210	23.00
	Men's and boys' proofed outerwear	61.01 5554 61.01 5682 61.01 5821	50.40
	Jackets and waistcoats	61.01 5942	23.00
	Men's and boys' overcoats	61.01 6357	50.40
	Men's and boys' suits	61.01 6478	37.03
	Men's and boys' overalls	61.01 6617	39.60
	Other mens' outerwear	61.01 6738	17.00
	Shawls, scarves, etc.	61.06 0439	7.20
	Ties, bow ties, etc.	61.07 0344	3.30
	Collars, tuckers, etc.	61.08 0363	2.00
	Corsets, etc.	61.09 0133	2.55
	Corsets, etc.	61.09 0521	2.55
	Corsets, etc.	61.09 0934	2.55

(continued on next page)

COTTON TEXTILES
continued

Description	Tariff code	Conversion factor sq. yd./doz.
Corsets, etc.	61.09 1185	2.55
Corsets, etc.	61.09 1324	2.55
Stockings, socks, etc.	61.10 2678	4.60†
Made-up accessories	61.11 0479	1.00
Table linen	62.02 3486	7.04*
Other household Articles including glass cloths	62.02 3618	7.04*
Tarpulins, tents, etc.	62.04 0119 62.04 0763	4.29*
Other made up textile articles	62.05 0412 62.05 0946	7.00*

* = square yards per kilo.
† = square yards per dozen pairs.

Correction

In the article on restriction on import of cotton textiles in 1973 (*Trade and Industry*, December 28, 1972, page 656) the figure given for the quota for South Korea in Annex A is incorrect. The figure of 6.7 million sq. yd., should read 7.7. million sq. yd.

In connection with both this article and the article on cotton textiles from Taiwan on page 525 of the issue of December 14, it should be noted that the telephone number of Chemicals and Textiles Division has been changed and inquirers should now telephone 01-834 4422 ext. 731 or 715.

Increase in apple imports

INCREASES in apple import quotas were announced on November 22 to take account of the fact that the UK apple crop in the current season has been much lighter than usual. It was stated that a further announcement about post-Christmas import arrangements would be made and that the market situation would be kept under review.

In view of the continuing tight supply position and the importance of maintaining stability of apple prices, it has been decided to issue licences for the import of a further 10,000 tons of apples from global quota sources during Janaury. This is in addition to the global import quota of 31,500 tons announced in November for this month. Adjustments will be made in the bilateral quotas for imports from the Eastern Area.

Licences for this additional global import quota allocation for January have been issued automatically to existing licence holders by the Import Licensing Branch of the DTI, Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London SW1.

Note

As provided in the Treaty of Accession quota restrictions on apples (and pears) will be removed from February 1, 1973. From the same date a system of compensatory amounts will be introduced which will operate on a seasonal basis throughout the transitional period as levies on imports and refunds on exports.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry is considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by February 1.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.23	*L*-Ornithine dihydrochloride	as in previous column	December 31 1973	14049

Tariff preferences for developing countries

THE United Kingdom's system of generalised tariff preferences (GSP) arose from a resolution adopted at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), under which the developed countries grant preferential tariff treatment to imports from developing countries. It was described in *Trade and Industry* of March 24, 1971 and other articles on the GSP were published in *Trade and Industry* on September 23 and October 14, 1971 and on November 9 and December 7, 1972.

Subject to Parliamentary approval, the manner in which some of the goods in the United Kingdom Tariff are described in terms of sub-headings will be amended as from February 1, 1973 under the Import Duties (General) (No. 4) Order 1972 (SI 1972/1909). Details of this Order are contained in an article published in *Trade and Industry* on December 28, 1972. In consequence, the Order which brought the United Kingdom preferential arrangements into effect, the Import Duties (Developing Countries) Order 1971 (SI 1971/1882) (as amended), will, subject to Parliamentary approval, be further amended as from February 1, 1973 by the Import Duties (Developing Countries) Order 1973 (SI 1973/16) to take account of these changes in tariff nomenclature.

The range of goods which is entitled under the system to full or partial relief of import duty is unchanged.

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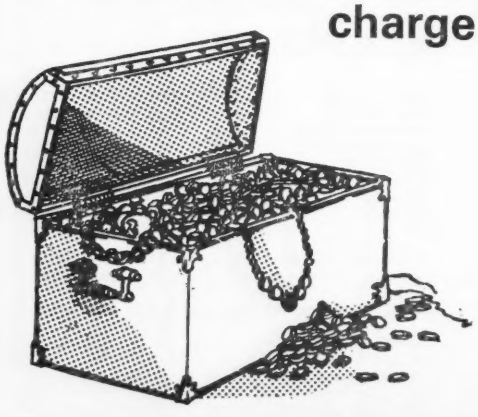

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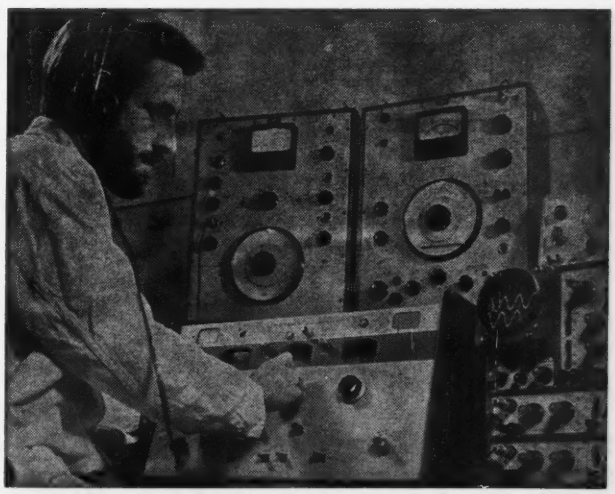
Trade with Romania—quota arrangements

FULL details of quotas for the 12 months commencing October 1, 1972 for the import into the United Kingdom of certain Romanian goods which remain subject to quantitative restriction are given below. They cover only a small proportion of imports of Romanian goods into the United Kingdom, most of which enter free of quantitative restriction.

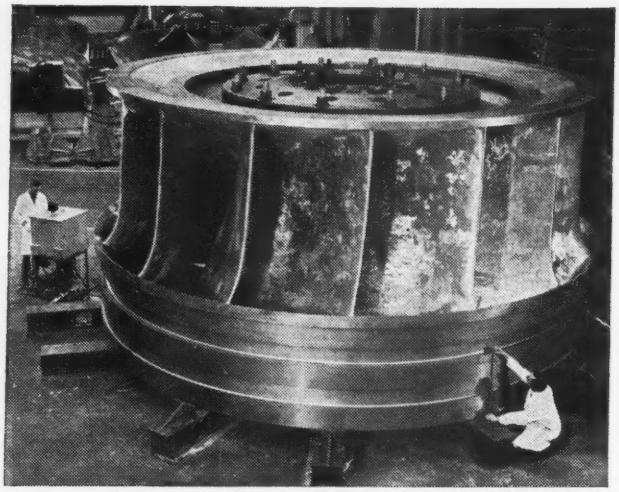
Romanian goods for import into the United Kingdom during the period October 1, 1972 to September 30, 1973

Item no.	Tariff no.	Description	Value £'000 or quantity
1	ex 02.01	Pigmeat, including edible pigmeat offals (during the period October 1 to January 31)	pm (a) (c)
2	ex 02.06	Bacon (during the period October 1 to January 31	100 tons (a) (b) (c)
3	ex 04.03	Butter	(c) (g)
4	ex 07.01	Fresh vegetables being: asparagus, beetroot, broccoli and cauliflower, brussel sprouts, carrots, celery, cucumbers (other than gherkins), herbs, mushrooms, green peas, radishes, spinach and turnips (during the period October 1 to January 31)	600 tons (c)
		dry-bulb onions and shallots (during the period October 1 to January 31):	1,500 tons (c)
		tomatoes (during the period May 15 to October 31)	1,425 tons (d)
5	ex 07.02	Vegetables preserved by freezing being: asparagus, green beans, broccoli and cauliflower, brussel sprouts, carrots, celery, mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, green peas, potatoes, rhubarb and spinach	255 tons
6	ex 07.03	Onions: in brine (during the period October 1 to January 31):	30 (c)
	ex 20.01	pickled	62.5
7	ex 07.04	Dried vegetables being: asparagus, green beans, broccoli and cauliflower, brussel sprouts, carrots, celery, herbs (other than in bulk), mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, rhubarb and spinach	685
8	ex 07.04	Dried potatoes	25
9	ex 08.06	Fresh apples and pears (during the period December 1 to January 31)	130 tons (c)
10	ex 08.07 ex 08.08	Fresh fruit being: cherries, plums, currants, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries (during the period October 1 to January 31)	500 tons (c)
11	ex 08.10 ex 20.03	Fruit preserved by freezing being: apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries (of which not more than 50 tons for blackcurrants, 50 tons for raspberries and 50 tons for strawberries)	500 tons
12	ex 08.11 ex 20.05 ex 20.06	Fruit pulp and puree of: apple, cherry, currant, gooseberry, pear, plum, raspberry and strawberry (of which not more than 165 tons for strawberry, 90 tons for raspberry and 100 tons for blackcurrant)	2,700 tons
13	ex 08.12	Dried fruit being: apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, pears, raspberries and strawberries	120
14	ex 16.01	Pork sausages (during the period October 1 to January 31)	10 (a) (c)
15	ex 16.02 ex 02.06	Canned ham (during the period October 1 to January 31)	230 (a) (c)
16	ex 16.02	Other canned pigmeat, including pork loin (during the period October 1 to January 31)	150 (a) (c)
17	ex 16.02	Fully cooked prepared poultry (during the period October 1 to January 31)	10 (c) (e)
18	ex 20.02	Canned or bottled vegetables being: asparagus, green beans, beetroot, broccoli and cauliflower, brussel sprouts, mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, green peas, potatoes, rhubarb and spinach	300
19	ex 20.05	Jams and fruit jellies of: apple, cherry, currant, gooseberry, pear, plum, raspberry and strawberry (of which not more than 1,080 tons for strawberry, raspberry and blackcurrant)	3,100 tons
20	ex 20.06	Canned or bottled fruit being: apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries (of which not more than £25,000 for strawberry and raspberry and £5,000 for blackcurrant)	350
21	ex 20.07	Juices of: apple, blackcurrant and pear	70
22	ex 36.06	Marches (excluding Bengal matches)	10
23	ex 42.03	Gloves the following: Leather gloves, including gloves of leather and furskin or of leather and artificial fur	
	ex 43.03	Gloves of furskin	55
24	51.04 55.09 56.07 ex 60.01	Woven and knitted fabric of man-made fibres: woven fabrics of cotton (of which not more than 30,600 for cotton fabrics)	160
25	ex 60.05 ex 62.02	Bedlinen, table linen, curtains, towels and other household articles wholly or mainly of woven, knitted or crocheted man-made fibres	100
26	ex 53.11	Woven fabrics of wool or fine animal hair	25
27	ex 54.05 ex 62.02	Tea towels and towelling of flax	16,750 sq. m.
28	ex 60.04 ex 60.05	Apparel of knitted or crocheted cotton man-made fibres, wool or fine animal hair	
	ex 60.03	Stockings and socks of knitted cotton, man-made fibres or wool	1,530
29	60.05 62.01	Blankets of man-made fibres and cotton, containing not less than 51% by weight of man-made fibres and blankets of man-made fibres and wool containing not less than 60% by weight of man-made fibres	120
30		Woven apparel (of which not more than £77,000 for cotton and, £10,000 for handkerchiefs) the following:	
	ex 61.01 ex 61.02	Outer garments of woven man-made fibres, cotton of flax	
	ex 61.03 ex 61.04	Under garments of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.05	Handkerchiefs of woven man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.06	Shawls, scarves, mufflers and the like of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.07	Ties, bow ties and cravats of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.08	Accessories and trimmings for women's and girls' garments, or woven cotton	
	ex 61.09	Corsetry and the like of woven cotton	970
31	ex 62.02	Manufactures of woven flax and hemp other than tea towels and towelling of flax (of which not more than £10,000 for manufactures of flax)	30
32	69.11 69.12	Domestic and ornamental china, porcelain and earthenware	220
33	ex 73.04	Enamelled hollow-ware (during the period October 1 to December 31)	10 (f)
34	ex 85.15	Transistorised radio and television broadcast receivers and radiograms	250
35	85.21	Electronic valves, tubes and semi-conductors	75
36	ex 91.02 ex 91.04	Non electric alarm clocks (during the period October 1 to December 31)	12 (f)
37	ex 97.05	Christmas tree decorations of glass (during the period October 1 to December 31)	15 (f)
38		Other goods not under open licence to be agreed with the DTI	200

pm = pro memoria
(a) Subject to Public Health Imported Food Regulations.
(b) Basic quota for the period April 1, 1972 to January 31, 1973 under the general arrangements for import of this commodity.
(c) These commodities may be imported under Open General Import Licence from February 1, 1973.
(d) Fresh tomatoes may be imported under Open General Import Licence from November 1 in any year to May 14 in the following year.
(e) As defined by the Poultry Carcasses Landing Order, 1971.
(f) These commodities may be imported under Open General Import Licence from January 1, 1973.
(g) Butter may at present be imported under Open Individual Licence. If there is any change in these arrangements the question of a quota would be a matter for discussion between the two Governments.



The Swiss Army is buying 80 portable diagnostic audiometers made by Alfred Peters and Sons Ltd., Sheffield. The order was placed through the company's agents in Zurich and delivery will be completed by March 1973. Picture shows a Peters audiometer under test in the company's laboratory at Sheffield.



The runner of No. 1 machine for El Chocon power station assembled in readiness for balancing at the factory of Markham & Co. Ltd., Chesterfield. The runner, designed by Boving & Co. Ltd., London, is made in three separate stainless steel segments and has a total weight of 150 tons. The first of the station's six Boving turbines has just been commissioned

Further British participation in Argentine hydro-electric project

THREE more loans backed by the Export Credit Guarantees Department have been made by Lazard Brothers and Co. Ltd. to provide British capital goods and services for the massive hydroelectric and irrigation project at El Chocon-Cerros Colorados, Argentina.

The loans, of over £4,350,000, were signed with Hidroelectrica Norpatagonica SA (Hidronor) and bring the total finance raised by Lazards for the project to nearly £21 million.

The largest of the three loans, valued at £3.2 million, will support the supply and installation by Boving and Co. Ltd. of a further two turbines. Under the initial £4.1 million contract announced in August 1969 Boving supplied four turbines for El Chocon. The first part of the project has recently been inaugurated, bringing into operation the first of the six turbines.

The second loan will finance a proportion of the increased cost of goods and services being supplied by the Anglo-Argentinian Power Construction Consortium. The consortium, under a £19 million contract awarded in November 1969, is responsible for the design, supply of materials and associated equipment and the installation of two transmission lines, each approximately 650 miles long, between the El Chocon-Cerros Colorados complex and Buenos Aires.

These two loans are being made available by Lazards on behalf of a syndicate of British banks comprising Barclays Bank, Lloyds Bank, Midland Bank, National Westminster Bank and Williams and Glyn's Bank, and are repayable over a period of 15 years.

The third loan, of nearly £350,000, is being made by Lazards on behalf of The Royal Bank of Scotland. It will help Parsons Peebles Ltd. supply and install a power transformer, due to be commissioned in June 1974. Repayment over 15 years will begin in January 1975. The firm won an earlier contract of £2 million.

The scheme is the largest combined hydroelectric and irrigation project undertaken in Argentina. Total cost from international sources is in the region of $440 million.

The consulting engineers are the British firms Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners and Merz and McLellan.

South Africa—conversion to metric

SOUTH African *Government Gazette* Notice No. R 2293 of December 15, 1972 publishes further amendments to the Weights and Measures Regulations. These include the introduction of metric quantities for certain solid farm feeds, polyester and metal body filler, certain solid disinfectants and antiseptics, certain meat and meat products, spices, certain farm feeds in liquid form and writing ink.

Visit of Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade

A GOVERNMENT trade delegation from the People's Republic of China headed by the Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade, Mr. Pai Hsiang-kuo, have been visiting the United Kingdom from January 13-18, as guests of Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

During their visit to this country, the Delegation have been holding discussions with the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, and the Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, Sir Geoffrey Howe and the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, Lord Limerick. The Delegation also called on the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs. The Prime Minister also received the Delegation on January 15.

The programme for the Delegation included talks with Sir John Keswick, president, and members of the Sino-British Trade Council.

Industrial visits by the Delegation covered engagements with Hawker Siddeley International at Hatfield; the British Aircraft Corporation and Rolls-Royce factories at Filton, Bristol; and a truck and bus factory of the British Leyland Motor Corporation.

The visit is the first by a Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade. It comes at a time when final preparations are being made for the British Industrial Technology Exhibition in Peking (March 26-April 7), a major effort by some 350 British firms

The industrial visits by the Delegation reflect the current strong interest of China in the British aerospace industry. Hawker Siddeley Aviation have already concluded contracts for the sale to China of 20 Trident aircraft (valued at nearly £70 million) and China has also signed preliminary purchasing contracts for three Concordes. The British Aircraft Corporation have also held discussions with China about the supply of VC10s.

UK trade with China in the period January-November 1972 totalled £60 million (exports £28.3 million, imports £31.7 million).

Nigeria: new patents legislation

AN Order under the Patents and Designs Decree 1970 came into effect in Nigeria on November 27, 1972 making certain transitional provisions in respect of applications for registration of patents pending before the commencement of the Decree. This Order is the Patents and Designs (Additional Transitional and Saving Provisions) Order 1972 and it provides as follows. Where immediately before the Decree, any patent application was pending in the United Kingdom or had resulted in the granting of a patent which had not been registered in Nigeria under the former patent law, application to register the patent concerned under the above Decree will be accepted subject to the foreign priority provisions of the Decree, provided it is made within six months of the commencement of the Order. Applications for registration should therefore be made by May 26, 1973. A copy of the Order is available for consultation in the Chancery House Annexe of the National Reference Library of Science and Invention (Holborn Division), Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1AY.

United Arab Emirates: transit visas

IN recent months, some visitors to the United Arab Emirates on 72-hour transit visas have successfully sought an extension of the date of expiry. The original ruling on these visas, that they cannot be renewed or extended in any circumstances, has now, however, been re-emphasised. Visitors who wish to stay longer than three days should apply (to the Consular Section of the Embassy of the UAE, 30 Princes Gate, London SW7) for a visitor's visa. **CRE ext. 2221**

Exports of non-ferrous materials—correction

THE following correction should be made to the notice on exports of non-ferrous materials published in *Trade and Industry*, December 28, page 661:

In line 5 of the paragragh headed 'High alloy steel scrap,' the reference to '30 per cent' should be amended to read '35 per cent.'

TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Federal Republic of Germany

IMPORT LICENSING: The Federal German authorities have invited applications from importers in Germany for import licences for miscellaneous chemical raw materials and products (chapter VI of the Warenverzeichnis für die Aussenhandelsstatistik) imported by countries of Länderliste A and B originating from the People's Republic of China up to an overall limit of DM 1 million. Applications should be submitted to the Bundesamt für gewerbliche Wirtschaft, Zuständigheitsbereich 06, 6 Frankfurt a.M.1, Postfach 24 11 until December 31, 1973 or exhaustion of the quota, whichever is the earlier. It should be noted that imports of individual goods are subject to specific quotas. Detailed inquiries will be answered by the Bundesamt für gewerbliche Wirtschaft (address as above), telephone: 71 14 420. **EDB ext. 466/467/482**

FIRST AID KIT IN MOTOR VEHICLES: The Federal German authorities announced that from January 1, 1973, all first aid kits carried in motor vehicles must conform to DIN rules, in particular to DIN 13 164 which stipulates what each kit should contain. **EDB ext. 466/467/482**

France

LIBERALISATION OF IMPORTS: The French *Journal Officiel* of December 31, 1972, announced the liberalisation, from January 1, 1973, of all goods falling within Chapter 25 and onwards of the Customs tariff, previously subject to quantitative restrictions when imported into France from Denmark, the Irish Republic, Britain and Northern Ireland. This notice does not affect petroleum products, which remain subject to the conditions set out in the notice to importers dated April 9, 1970. Copies of the French text can be sent on request or seen at Export House. **EDB ext. 423/408/288**

DUTY-FREE TARIFF QUOTAS FOR WOOD PULP: The French *Journal Officiel* of January 3 announced that for the year 1973 the following amounts of wood pulp may be imported free of duty:

Tariff no.	Description	Amount metric tons net
ex 47.01 A II	Mechanical and semi-chemical wood pulp*	200,000 at 90% dryness
ex 47.01 A II	Wood pulp chemically treated by the sulphate, soda or bisulphate process*	1,500,000 at 90% dryness

* The weight to be shown on import licence applications for these quotas is that of the pulp taken at 90% dryness.

Copies of the French text can be sent on request or seen at Export House. **EDB ext. 423/408/288**

Irish Republic

ANTI-DUMPING DUTY ON SERVIETTES AND TABLE NAPKINS: The Government of the Irish Republic has made an order under the Imposition of Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act 1968 which imposes, for a period of six months, a provisional duty of 38.4 per cent *ad valorem* on paper serviettes and table napkins produced in the United Kingdom. The order came into force on December 25, 1972. From January 1, 1973 these goods are classified under Tariff Code Number 4821-025 of the new edition of the Customs and Excise Tariff of the Irish Republic. The Imposition of Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act 1968 provides for relief from this duty where imports are shown not to have been dumped or where the margin of dumping is shown to be less than the provisional duty payable. Applications should be made to the Secretary, An Colmisiun Dumpala, Griffith Barracks, Dublin 8, not later than three months after the date of the payment of the duty. **EDB ext. 467**

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (MOTOR VEHICLES) REGULATIONS 1972: The Government of the Irish Republic has published regulations under Statutory Instrument No. 311 of 1972 concerning Section 3 of the European Communities Act 1972 which amend the Motor Vehicles (Registration of Importers) Act 1968. The effect of these regulations is to provide arrangements for operating an annual global quota for motor vehicles originating in the Community and not covered by special treatment under the 'Scheme' applicable to assembly and import of motor vehicles. **EDB ext. 467**

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (CRYSTAL GLASS) REGULATIONS 1972: The Government of the Irish Republic has published under Statutory Instrument No. 312 of 1972 regulations under the European Communities Act 1972 entitled European Communities (Crystal Glass) Regulations 1972. The purpose is to give effect to EEC Directive No. 69/493 of December 15, 1969, published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* on December 29, 1969, concerning the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to crystal glass. **EDB ext. 467**

Spain

TARIFF MODIFICATION AND TRADE LIBERALISATION: The Spanish *State Gazette* of December 16, 1972 published a Ministry of Commerce Order of December 12 made under Decree 3221/1972 of November 23, 1972 setting out products falling under state trading, bilateral quotas and global quotas in six new lists following recent changes in the Spanish import system and in the

(continued on next page)

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SPAIN
continued

tariff nomenclature. Import changes in the system which will apply to agricultural imports into Spain are being notified to EIS subscribers. Very few items (eg films, certain second-hand clothing, gold and its alloys, coin, lead, ships/floating craft) will remain subject to bilateral arrangements; other non-agricultural items previously subject to the bilateral regime being transferred to the global quotas system affect tariff headings 25.03, 34.01B, 35.05, 36.05, 36.06, 37.04A, 37.05B, 69.14, 71.12B, 71.13, 71.14B, 71.15, 84.41A.1, 84.41C, 87.01C, 87.02A, 87.02B, 87.03, 87.04, 87.05, 87.14, 98.01A.2 b and d, 98.01B. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

CUSTOMS TARIFF MODIFICATIONS—PETROCHEMICAL PRODUCTS: The Spanish *State Gazette* of December 30 announced the extension of concessional rates of import duty until March 31, 1973 on the following:

Tariff no.	Description	Duty
29.01.A.1	Butadiene	Nil
29.01.B.4	Ethylbenzene	9.5%
29.08.D	Ethylene glycol	4.5%
29.15.D.1	Dimethyl terephthalate	Nil
29.22.A.4	Hexamethylenediamine monomer adipate	Nil
29.27.B	Acrylonitrile monomer	Nil
29.35.G	Caprolactame	Nil
39.01.E.1	Hexamethylene-diamine adipate polymers	11.5%
39.01.E.2	Other polyamides	11.5%
39.01.G	Ethylene-glycol polytherephthalate	4.5%
39.02.C.1	Styrene polymers and copolymers, in form of liquid, paste, blocks, lumps, powders, granules, flakes and similar forms	23.5%
39.02.G.1	Acrylonitrile copolymers	Nil
39.02.H.1	Polyvinyl butyral and polyvinyl formal	Nil

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

IMPORT QUOTAS—PAPER-MAKING MATERIAL: The Spanish *State Gazette* of December 30 announced the following import quotas with a customs duty of 3 per cent, valid until June 30, 1973:

Tariff No.	Description	Quota in metric tons
47.01.A	Mechanical pulp for the manufacture of coated paper	1,000
47.01.B.1.b 47.01.B.2.b	Chemical pulp (soda sulphate and bisulphite) other than unbleached	110,000
47.02.A 47.02.B	Waste paper and paperboard Scrap articles of paper or of paperboard fit only for use in paper-making	40,000

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

Switzerland

VARIABLE IMPORT LEVIES—ALTERATIONS IN TARIFF RATES: In *Trade and Industry*, July 13, 1972 details were published of the rates of the Swiss system of variable import levies for the period July 1 to December 31, 1972. From January 1 to June 31, 1973 the following rates will apply:

Tariff no.	Description	Rate of levy
		Swiss Fr. per 100 kg gross
BN ex 17.04	Sugar confectionery not containing cocoa (heading 17.04.30)	
	a	59
	b	35
	c	18
	d	29
BN ex 19.08	Biscuits, wafers, rusks, cakes and Danish pastry	
	Unsweetened without cocoa or chocolate:	
	a	23
	Other:	
	b	34
	c	11
	d	27

Details of the system were first published in *Trade and Industry*, January 6, 1971. **EDB ext. 460/461**

Jordan

THREE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN: A copy of the Three-Year Development Plan presented by Jordan to the recent international conference in Amman is available for study in the DTI's Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Room D16, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, for the next eight days, after which it will go out on loan. The plan envisages an investment in the Jordanian economy of JD 179 million over the next three years. **CRE ext. 2221**

ENCOURAGEMENT OF INVESTMENT: Further to the notice which appeared in *Trade and Industry* of September 21, 1972, an unofficial translation of the Encouragement of Investment Law, No. 53 of 1972, is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. Copies of the law it replaces, No. 1 of 1967, are also available. **CRE ext. 2221**

Uganda

NATIONALISATION AND REVOCATION OF TRADING LICENCES: Under the terms of Decree 32, The Properties and Businesses (Acquisition Decree) 1972 as amended by Statutory Instrument 189 of 1972, all the properties and businesses listed below are vested in the Uganda Government with effect from December 18, 1972:

1. The E. A. Tea Estates Ltd.; 2. Kijura Tea Co. Ltd.; 3. Munobwa Tea Co. Ltd.; 4. Ruwenzori Tea Co. Ltd.; 5. Mabira Tea Co. Ltd.; 6. BAT (Uganda) Ltd.; 7. Uganda Transport Co. Ltd.; 8. Brooke Bond Oxo (Uganda) Ltd.; 9. The Chillington Tool Co. (E.A.) Ltd.; 10. Dunlop East Africa Ltd.; 11. International Television Sales Ltd.; 12. Uganda Argus Newspapers Ltd.; 13. Consolidated Printers Ltd.; 14. Securicor (U) Ltd.; 15. British Metal Corporation Ltd.; 16. The Uganda Co. (Trading) Ltd.; 17. The Uganda Co. (Cotton) Ltd.; 18. The Uganda Co. Ltd.; 19. The Uganda Co. (Holdings) Ltd.; 20. Fresh Foods Ltd.; 21. Agip Motel.

Nineteen tea estates were similarly acquired by the Ugandan Government under this Decree.

It has also been announced that the Ugandan Government has taken over Baumann & Co.

The following list of companies will not receive trading licences and have to cease trading:

1. Sked Bar Ltd.; 2. H & G Holdings; 3. Edm-Schluder & Co. Ltd.; 4. Liverpool (U) Ltd.; 5. Kigezi Development Co. Ltd.; 6. Howarth (U) Ltd.; 7. The Cotts Co. (U) Ltd.; 8. Booth & Co. (U) Ltd.; 9. Interpower Ltd.; 10. Crealius (East Africa) Drilling Co. Ltd.; 11. Nuter & Oswald (E.A.) Ltd.; 12. Alliance Assurance Co. Ltd.; 13. Cotswold Estate Ltd.; 14. Cotts Properties E.A. Ltd.; 15. R. White & Co. Ltd.; 16. Grafton Construction Co. (U) Ltd.; 17. Farm Service Ltd.; 18. Farm Projects Ltd.; 19. E. Reehil & Son Ltd.; 20. R. T. Mines Ltd.; 21. Maison Michell Ltd.; 22. E. A. Exporters Ltd.; 23. Warehousing & Forwarding Co. of Uganda Ltd.; 24. Avis Rent a Car (U) Ltd.; 25. Anglo-Baltic Corporation (U) Ltd.; 26. Bridger & Harris Ltd.; 27. Vanilla Products Ltd.; 28. R. A. Ronsky (U) Ltd.; 29. Nile Tobacco Co. Ltd.; 30. Mann & Miller Ltd.; 31. Bell Estates Ltd.; 32. B. H. Properties Ltd.; 33. Scandia Ltd.; 34. George Williamson Uganda Ltd.; 35. T. L. Elliot (U) Ltd.; 36. Park Flying Safaris Ltd.; 37. Worldwide Contractors Ltd.; 38. Peen Construction; 39. Afripak Ltd.; 40. United Touring Co.; 41. African Plans Ltd. (E.A.); 42. The United Africa Co. (U) Ltd.; 43. Nadya Gowns Ltd.; 44. Spring Valley Farm Ltd.; 45. Lake Charters Ltd.; 46. Bondo Tea Estate Ltd.; 47. De Einto Motors Ltd.; 48. Taylor Winch & Co. Ltd.; 49. Game Management (U) Ltd.; 50. R. C. (Jinja) Ltd.; 51. Skyline Advertising (U) Ltd.; 52. E. Lottnherg & Son; 53. African Crown Cotton Co.; 54. Uganda Tea Sales; 55. Residential Properties Ltd.; 56. Moody Brock Ltd.; 57. Opel Battery Factory Ltd.; 58. Highway & Road Contractor Ltd. (U); 59. Raleigh Philips & Co. (EA) Ltd.; 60. Uganda Reinsurance Brokers Ltd.; 61. Multiholding Ltd.; 62. K.O.C. (U) Ltd.; 63. Project Development (U) Ltd.; 64. Ankole Fisheries Ltd.; 65. M. Klein; 66. Africa Tea Sales Ltd.; 67. Toro Lime Co. Ltd.; 68. Kampala Dairy Co. Ltd.; 69. Cardentity (U) Ltd.; 70. Investers Services Ltd.; 71. Professional Management Services Ltd.; 72. Kampala Properties; 73. Afro Vision (U) Ltd.;

74. Kampala Block Manufacturing Co. Ltd.; 75. Tinsales (U) Ltd.; 76. Motor Service Co. Ltd.; 77. Foal & Co. Ltd.; 78. Edward Chitternden Ltd. (U); 79. R. S. Campbell & Co. (U) Ltd.; 80. Wiggins Teape (U) Ltd.; 81. African Travel Bureau Ltd.; 82. Blackwood Hodge (U) Ltd.; 83. Domestic Appliances; 84. Surobi; 85. Tombooth (U) Ltd.; 86. Uniafrica Trust (U) Ltd.; 87 Sackspeed (1971) Ltd.

The following are companies which will be relicensed and permitted to continue trading:

1. Housing Finance Co. of Uganda Ltd.; 2. Crusader Properties Ltd.; 3. Gailey and Roberts (Uganda) Ltd.; 4. The Cooper Motor Corporation (U) Ltd.; 5. Car and General (U) Ltd.; 6. Gordon Hellier Construction Co. Ltd.; 7. Wigglesworth & Co. Ltd.; 8. Burns and Blane (U) Ltd.; 9. D. T. Dobbie & Co. Ltd.; 10. Bjordal Mines Ltd.; 11. Crusader Insurance Co. Ltd.; 12. Precision Instruments Ltd.; 13. National Industrial Credit (U) Ltd.; 14. General Machinery Ltd.; 15. The Cementation Co. (U) Ltd.; 16. Longmans (U) Ltd.; 17. Boots Co. (U) Ltd.; 18. Delta (U) Ltd.; 19. Paul Kersmakers Ltd.; 20. Pfizer Ltd.; 21. Uganda Loss Adjusters and Surveyors Ltd.; 22. Avon Rubber (U) Ltd.; 23. Holman Brother (U) Ltd.; 24. Ankole Hotel Ltd.; 25. Leyland Paints; 26. Wilson Laity & Co. Ltd.; 27. Roy Williams Ltd.; 28. Armstrong Duncan and Russell; 29. Hughes and Polkinghorne Ltd.; 30. Uganda Associated Industries Ltd.; 31. Jos Hansen and Soehne (U) Ltd.; 32. Industrial Equipment (U) Ltd.; 33. Express Transport Co. Ltd.; 34. Wilken Telecommunications (U) Ltd.; 35. Uganda Oxygen Ltd.; 36. Uganda Tele-electric Co. Ltd.; 37. Martin Heymann & Co. Ltd.; 38. Twiga Chemical Industries (U) Ltd.; 39. Jukebox Enterprises Ltd.; 40. Neon and General Signs Ltd.; 41. Sadolin's Paints (U) Ltd.; 42. Holland Overseas Trading Co. Ltd.; 43. Food Specialists Uganda Ltd.; 44. African Retail Trades Ltd.; 45. Michelin (U) Ltd.; 46. Philips (U) Ltd.; 47. Twentsche Overseas Trading Co. (U) Ltd.; 48. Fit-rite Manufacturers Ltd.; 49. Italmeccanich Ltd.; 50. Steel Supplies of Uganda Ltd.; 51. Uganda Cement Block Co.; 52. Inter-Africa Transport (U) Ltd.; 53. Africa Running Co. Ltd.; 54. Achelis Motorex (U) Ltd.; 55. Bread Ltd.; 56. Friends Grocery; 57. D. Villavicchis; 58. Leyland Albion (U) Ltd.; 59. Armostahl A.G.; 60. Associated Battery Manufacturers (U) Ltd.; 61. Uganda African Newspapers Ltd.; 62. Mackensie Technical Services; 63. Philips, Harrisons & Crossfield (Uganda) Ltd.; 64. Howse and MacGeorge (U) Ltd.; 65. Cowen and Rifkin; 66. Hoechst E.A. Ltd.; 67. Macraes; 68. Construction Equipment; 69. Machinery Services; 70. Farm Machinery; 71. Mitchell Cotts; 72. Agricultural Equipment Ltd.; 73. Achiles (U) Ltd.; 74. Anant (1972) Ltd.; 75. Broadway Construction Ltd. **CRE ext. 3331/2226**

STATE TRADING CORPORATION—SPECIFIED GOODS: Statutory Instrument No. 164, the State Trading Corporation (Specified Goods) Order 1972, published in the *Uganda Gazette* of October 27, declared, with effect from October 20, the items listed in the Schedule below to be specified goods under Decree 24 (see *Trade and Industry*, November 9, 1972, page 274), which gave the State Trading Corporation the sole right to import, export and trade in such goods:

Schedule: 1 Rice 2 Salt 3 Sugar 4 Hoes 5 Matches.

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

Ghana

RIGHT HAND DRIVING—IMPORTATION OF VEHICLES: British exporters will wish to be aware that Ghana intends to change over to driving on the right hand side during the August 1974 bank holiday weekend. In connection with this it has been announced by the Ministry of Trade and Tourism that import licences will in future be issued only for the importation of left hand drive vehicles. **CRE ext. 3064**

Zambia

CHANGE IN COMPULSORY ROUTING OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS: The Rhodesian authorities announced on January 9 the closure of the border with Zambia so that all exports from and

(continued on next page)

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ZAMBIA
continued

imports to Zambia are blocked. As a result of Rhodesia's action, the Zambian Government announced on January 10 that the compulsory import routes will be diversified, with immediate effect.

The new arrangements are on a permanent basis and include:

i. No further copper will be exported via Rhodesia and the tonnage at present shipped from Beira will be split between Dar es Salaam and Lobito.

ii. The shippers and forwarding agents in Zambia have been asked to ensure that any cargo currently or shortly expected at Beira and Lourenco Marques is either transhipped to Dar es Salaam or in the case of Beira forwarded by rail through Malawi to Salima for onward carriage by road.

Exporters should seek the most up-to-date advice from their shippers and consider the possibility of air freight.

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

IMPORT OF SHIRTS: The Zambian Ministry of Trade and Industry announced on December 15, 1972 that in future the Government will not issue import licences for foreign manufactured shirts. Further information will be published as soon as it becomes available.

ESD ext. 471/472/473/462

Mozambique

IMPORT LICENSING: Decree Law 478/71 of November 6, 1971 exempted from prior registration unaccompanied baggage and imports, exports and re-exports of goods of a value not exceeding 2,500 escudos. It has now been announced that because of the excessive use of this concession the scope of the exemption has been reduced. Therefore from November 1, 1972, imports of the following goods, whatever their value, shall be subject to prior registration:

Tariff no.	Goods
02.06.02	Ham, other than in brine
02.06.03	Meat, not specified, and edible meat offals
03.01	Fresh fish (live or dead), chilled or frozen
ex 04.02	Powdered milk
04.03	Butter
04.04	Cheese
06.03.01	Cut flowers and flower buds of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh
ex 08.01	Pineapples
ex 08.04	Fresh grapes
ex 08.06	Apples snd pears, fresh
09.02	Tea
16.01	Sausages and the like, of meat, meat offal or animal blood
16.02	Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal
17.04	Sugar confectionery, not containing cocoa
18.06	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa
ex 19.08	Biscuits
ex 20.01.02	Vegetables, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid, with or without sugar, whether or not containing salt, spices or mustard, nes
20.02.02	Vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, nes
ex 20.05.01	Jams
	Ordinary wines, white or red, of a strength not exceeding 14°:
22.05.04	In containers of a capacity not exceeding 1 litre
22.05.05	In unspecified containers
	Ordinary wines, with a registered designation of origin:
22.05.03	In containers of a capacity not exceeding 1 litre
22.05.03	In unspecified containers
	Dessert and 'heavy' wines: liquer wines:
22.05.03	With a registered designation of origin, in unspecified containers:
22.05.04 and 22.06.01	nes, of a strength not exceeding 22° and those containing tonic, bitter or aperitive substances, in containers of a capacity not exceeding 1 litre
	Spirits:
22.09.01	Uncompounded spirits, in containers of a capacity not exceeding 1 litre
22.09.07	Prepared spirits, in containers of a capacity not exceeding 1 litre
ex 33.04	Essences for cakes
33.06	Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations
ex 34.01.05	Toilet soaps
34.02.02	Surface-active preparations
35.06	Prepared glues not elsewhere specified or included; products suitable for use as glues, put up for sale by retail as glues in packages not exceeding a net weight of 1 kg.
ex 38.19.09	Oils for lubricating brakes, shackles, etc.
39.02.01	Artificial resins
39.07	Articles of materials of the kinds described in headings Nos. 39.01 to 39.06
ex 40.11.02	Tyres and inner tubes, for bicycles
40.14.02	Other articles of unhardened vulcanised rubber, not specified
ex 42.02.03	Ladies valises
42.05	Other articles of leather or composition leather
48.15.09	Kraft paper
49.11.11	Printed matter, not specified
53.11	Woven fabrics of sheep's or lamb's wool or of fine animal hair
60.03	Stockings, under-stockings, socks, ankle-socks, sockettes and the like, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberised
60.04	Under garments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberised
60.05	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberised
61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments
ex 61.07	Ties, bow-ties and cravats of man-made textile fibres
64.02	Footwear with outer soles of leather or composition leather; footwear (other than footwear falling within heading No. 64.01) with outer soles of rubber or artificial plastic material
67.02	Artificial flowers, foliage or fruit and parts thereof; articles made of artificial flowers, foliage or fruit
ex 70.13	Glasses
71.12.02	Articles of jewllery and parts thereof, of gold
71.14.03	Other articles of gold
71.16	Imitation jewellery
ex 83.15	Welding electrodes
ex 84.06	Parts and spares for internal combustion piston engines
ex 84.10.05	Parts, for pumps for liquids
ex 84.55.01	Spare parts for typewriters and calculating machines
84.61	Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances, for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats and the like, including pressure reducing valves and thermostatically controlled valves
84.62	Ball, roller or needle roller bearings
84.65	Machinery parts, not containing electrical connectors, insulators, coils, contacts or other electrical features, and not falling within any other heading in this Chapter
ex 85.19	Resistors, other than heating resistors; switches (automatic or manual), apparatus for the protection of electrical circuits and contacts
85.20.01	Electric filament lamps for lighting purposes
ex 87.06	Parts, spares and accessories, not specified for the motor vehicles falling within headings 87.01 to 87.03
ex 92.11	Record players
92.12.04	Gramophone records and other sound or similar recordings, nes
97.06	Requisites for outdoor games

EDB ext. 460/461

Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS: It was announced in the *Boletim Official de Mozambique* No. 133 of November 16, 1972 that a number of alterations have been made to the customs regulations introduced by Decree 439/72. These alterations include:

i. Powdered lime imported in bulk for agricultural purposes, in bags or any other form of packing, is, after approval by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, exempt from customs duties and all other customs formalities except the clearance stamp.

ii. Merchandise which has been worked upon in special storehouses or free deposits is exempt from re-export fees.

iii. The customs duty on goods under tariffs 30.03.03 and 30.03.04 (medicines for human and veterinary use, antibiotics n.e.s.) imported into Mozambique is 5 per cent *ad valorem*.

iv. Medicines imported under Chapter 30 of the Customs Tariff are exempt from general customs fees.

v. The special tax on pharmaceuticals specialities, introduced by Decree 32114 of July 1, 1942, is now abolished.

The same decree also published the following alteration to BN heading 87.02 in the tariff on Sao Tome and Principe:

87.02	Motor vehicles for the transport of persons or goods, including sports motor vehicles and trolleybuses:
	Fitted with drivers' cabs, whether or not with mudguards, but not fitted with other body parts:
01	Designed to be fitted with tip bodies
	Note .....
02	Not specified
	Note: The classification of these vehicles under the present subheading is subject to a prior declaration from the appropriate authorities attesting that the vehicles will not be registered for use on public roads, even if their characteristics comply with the provisions of the Highway Code and of any other current legislation. Vehicles possessing characteristics suiting them for use on public roads may only be registered for such use if the difference between the duties leviable under subheading 87.02.13 and those already levied has been paid into the Customs.

EDB ext. 460/461

South Africa

SALES DUTY CHANGES: The following changes were published in the South African *Government Gazette* on December 29, 1972.

i. Paragraph 1 of tariff heading 32.09 is amended so that stoving, catalysed, nitrocellulose and acrylic products are excluded from the 15 per cent sales duty.

ii. Provision is made for a rebate of the full sales duty on varnishes, lacquers, distempers, paints and enamels for the finishing of leather, building board or other industrial products. BN 32.09

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

Mauritius

CUSTOMS TARIFF AMENDMENT: The Customs Tariff (Amendment No. 2) Act No. 36 of 1972, published in the Mauritius *Government Gazette*, amends, with effect from December 13, the rates of Fiscal and Customs duty in Part I of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act to the following extent:

Tariff no.	Tariff heading	From			To		
			Customs duty			Customs duty	
		Fiscal duty	General	Preferential	Fiscal duty	General	Preferential
		Rs. cs.	Rs.	cs.	Rs. cs.	Rs. cs.	Rs. cs.
22.03	Beer made from malt	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.03.10	In bottles or other immediate containers of a capacity of not more than 1 litre	1 00 per litre	1 00 per litre	0 85 per litre	1 30 per litre	1 20 per litre	1 05 per litre
22.03.90	Other	0 80 per litre	1 00 per litre	0 85 per litre	1 10 per litre	1 20 per litre	1 05 per litre

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

Japan

DUTY REDUCTIONS: The Japanese Cabinet decided that, with effect from November 22, 1972 the following items are to be added to the list of items eligible for reduced import duty when manufactured from Japanese components previously exported from Japan for processing or assembly:

BN 73.40 Articles of iron or steel, casted

BN 85.14 Earphones

BN 85.15 Radio receivers
Tuners for television receivers

BN 92.11 Sound recorders and reproducers.

To qualify for reduced import duty, the items must be manufactured outside Japan from components which are produced in Japan and are then exported to foreign manufacturers for assembly or production. No further information is available. **CRE ext. 2240**

Australia

BY-LAW TARIFF BOARD INQUIRY ON PLANAR FORMS: The Australian Minister for Customs and Excise has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether metallised planar forms of the vinyl chloride type (tariff items 39.02.4 or 39.02.52) should be prescribed or specified for item 19 by-law.

Current tariff details of the goods may be obtained from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch (ext. 401/468/469). UK trade associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should advise the Secretary, Tariff Board, Kings Avenue, Canberra, ACT 2600, Australia, without delay by AIR MAIL. Interested parties should indicate whether, in their evidence at the public hearing, they will be seeking the continuation of the current rates of duty or a change in these rates.

Evidence may be submitted to the Tariff Board either directly by the firm or trade association concerned or through the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London SW1 (tel: 01-799 7447). The Association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member. Ref. CRE 1051/73. **CRE ext. 2318/2319**

CUSTOMS TARIFF—INJECTION OR PUNCTURE NEEDLES: A notice was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated November 19, 1969 giving details of tariff changes following certain Tariff Board inquiries. The rates of duty on one tariff item involved (90.17.33: injection or puncture needles entered for home consumption on or before December 31, 1972) were due to be reduced on January 1 this year but it has now been announced by the Australian Minister for Secondary Industry that the present rates of 42½ per cent General and 25 per cent Preferential will continue for a further 12 months. Ref. CRE 1498/68

CRE ext. 2318/2319

New Zealand

CUSTOMS TARIFF INQUIRIES—IMPORT LICENSING—RUBBER PRODUCTS, PLASTIC PLATES ETC., SULPHATES, BOTTLES ETC., AND PLASTIC TAPE ETC: The New Zealand Minister of Customs has referred to the Tariff and Development Board for inquiry and report the question of the nature and extent of the protection, if any, which it considers appropriate for New Zealand industry in respect of the importation of the goods listed in the attached schedules. This reference has arisen following representations made after the announcement of proposed exemptions from import licensing (see *Trade and Industry*, November 4, 1971, pages 284-5).

For the purpose of taking evidence the Board will hold public hearings commencing at the times and on the dates shown below in the Hearing Room, Eighth Floor, Cumberland House, Upper Willis Street, Wellington.

Goods	Time and date of public hearing	Closing date for receipt of representations	Tariff provisions item under reference
Certain rubber products of tariff headings 40.06, 40.07 and 40.08	2.00 p.m. Monday, March 26, 1973	Monday, March 5, 1973	Schedule A
Plastic plates, sheets, strip, film and foil	2.00 p.m. Monday, April 2, 1973	Monday, March 12, 1973	Schedule B
Sulphur, etc. sulphates and persulphates	10.30 a.m. Thursday, April 5, 1973	Thursday, March 15, 1973	Schedule C
Bottles, jars, casks, drums, stoppers, etc.	2.00 p.m. Monday, April 9, 1973	Monday, March 19, 1973	Schedule D
Plastic tape, and electrical insulation tape of TI 59.12.001	2.00 p.m. Monday, April 16, 1973	Monday, March 26, 1973	Schedule E

Parties intending to make representations or requests about appropriate rates of customs duty are asked to take into account the statement by the Minister of Overseas Trade of September 6, 1972 about changes in the New Zealand customs tariff. Copies of this statement can be obtained from the Tariff and Development Board. Parties intending to make representations or requests about the exemption from import licensing of goods at present not so exempt are asked to take into account the statement in the 1972 Financial Statement (page 19) that 'the Government has also decided that where the industry is to be exempted from import licensing there should be provision in appropriate cases for a phase-out period which in general will be for up to three years'.

Any person who intends to tender evidence should lodge, in typewritten form, 14 copies of public evidence and 12 copies of confidential evidence, to be presented under oath at the public hearing, with Mr. C. H. S. Rodden, Secretary, Tariff and Development Board, P.O. Box 5070, Wellington, New Zealand, not later than the dates shown above 'Notes for the Guidance of Witnesses', which indicate the kind of information required and the manner in which it should be submitted to the Tariff and Development Board, can be seen at the Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 401/468/469). Each statement of evidence will in general need to be presented under oath at the public inquiry by the person tendering it.

Any changes made are likely to remain in force for a considerable period; any exporters whose trade is likely to be affected are urged to consider seriously the desirability of submitting evidence at the forthcoming inquiry. Firms proposing to give independent evidence through their agents in New Zealand or through the Director of the British Trade Association of New Zealand Inc. P.O. Box 2286,

(continued on next page)

NEW ZEALAND
continued

Wellington, New Zealand (telegraphic address 'Transtrade' tel. Wellington 43-706) and requiring further information should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Division. The BTANZ charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed and whether the trade association or firm is a member.

SCHEDULE A

To facilitate proceedings the Board will hear evidence on these goods in three stages. Stage I will be confined to evidence relating to expanded, foam or sponge rubber. Stage 2, which will immediately follow Stage 1, will include the evidence on all other rubber products (except rubber thread) of Tariff items 40.07.009, 40.08.012 and 40.08.019. The evidence relating to rubber thread will be heard immediately following Stage 2.

Number	Description	Rates of duty BP	MFN	GEN
40.06	Unvulcanised natural or synthetic rubber, including rubber latex, in other forms or states (for example, rods, tubes and profile shapes, solutions and dispersions); articles of unvulcanised natural or synthetic rubber (for example, coated or impregnated textile thread; rings and discs):			
ex 40.06.019	Other viz thread	10% Can 15%	..	30%
40.07	Vulcanised rubber thread and cord, whether or not textile covered, and textile thread covered or impregnated with vulcanised rubber:			
40.07.009	Other	15%	..	35%
40.08	Plates, sheets, strip, rods and profile shapes, of unhardened vulcanised rubber:			
	Other kinds:			
	Wholly of rubber:			
40.08.011	Of expanded, foam or sponge rubber	15% Can 20%	..	35%
40.08.012	Other	15% Can 20%	..	35%
	Principally of rubber:			
40.08.013	Of expanded, foam or sponge rubber	15%	..	35%
40.08.019	Other	15%	..	35%

SCHEDULE B

Number	Description	Rates of duty BP	MFN	GEN
39.01	Condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition products, whether or not modified or polymerised, and whether or not linear (for example, phenoplasts, aminoplasts, alkyds, polyallyl esters and other unsaturated polyesters, silicones):			
	Plates, sheets, strip, film and foil:			
	Other kinds:			
	Printed, embossed or otherwise surface-worked:			
39.01.151	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	Free	..	Free
39.01.159	Other	27½% Can 32½%	50%	60%
	Unprinted and not embossed or otherwise surface worked:			
	Non-pliable:			
39.01.161	As may be determined by the Minister	25%*	..	50%*
39.01.169	Other	Free	..	10%
	Pliable:			
39.01.171	As may be determined by the Minister	25%*	..	25%*
39.01.179	Other	Free	..	Free
39.02	Polymerisation and copolymerisation products (for example, polyethylene polytetrahaloethylenes, polyisobutylene, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl chloroacetate and other polyvinyl derivatives, polyacrylic and polymethacrylic derivatives, coumarone-indene resins):			
	Plates, sheets, strip, film and foil:			
	Other kinds:			
	Printed, embossed or otherwise surface-worked:			
39.02.131	As may be approved by the minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe:	Free	..	Free
39.02.139	Other	27½% Aul, Can 32½%	50%	60%
	Unprinted and not embossed or otherwise surface-worked:			
	Non-pliable:			
39.02.141	As may be determined by the Minister	25%*	..	50%*
39.02.149	Other	Free	..	10%
	Pliable:			
39.02.151	As may be determined by the Minister	25%*	..	25%*
39.02.159	Other	Free	..	Free
39.03	Regenerated cellulose; cellulose nitrate, cellulose acetate and other cellulose esters, cellulose ethers and other chemical derivatives of cellulose, plasticised or not (for example, collodions, celluloid): vulcanised fibre:			
	Regenerated cellulose; cellulose nitrate, cellulose acetate and other cellulose esters, cellulose ethers and other chemical derivatives of cellulose, whether plasticised or not (for example, collodions, celluloid):			
	Plates, sheets, strip, film and foil:			
	Other kinds:			
	Printed, embossed or otherwise surface-worked:			
39.03.211	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	Free	..	Free
39.03.219	Other	27½% Can 32½%	50%	60%
	Unprinted and not enbossed or otherwise surface-worked:			
39.03.221	As may be determined by the Minister	25%*	25%*	25%*
39.03.229	Other	Free	Free	Free
39.04	Hardened proteins (for example, hardened casein and hardened gelatin):			
	Sheets and plates:			
	Printed, embossed or otherwise surface-worked:			
39.04.041	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	Free	..	Free
39.04.049	Other	27½% Can 32½%	50%	60%
	Unprinted and not embossed or otherwise surface-worked:			
39.04.051	As may be determined by the Minister	25%*	..	50%*
39.04.059	Other	Free	..	10%
39.05	Natural resins modified by fusion (run gums); artificial resins obtained by esterification of natural resins or of resinic acids (ester gums); chemical derivatives of natural rubber (for example, chlorinated rubber, rubber hydrochloride, oxidised rubber, cyclised rubber):			

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Number	Description	Rates of duty BP	MFN	GEN
	Chemical derivatives of natural rubber:			
	Sheets, strip, film and foil:			
	Other kinds:			
	Printed, embossed or otherwise surface-worked:			
39.05.091	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	Free	..	Free
39.05.099	Other	27½% Can 32½%	50%	60%
	Unprinted and not embossed or otherwise surface-worked:			
39.05.101	As may be determined by the Minister	25%*	..	25%*
39.05.109	Other	Free	..	Free
39.06	Other high polymers, artificial resins and artificial plastic materials, including alginic acid, its salts and esters; linoxyn:			
	Other high polymers, artificial resins and artificial plastic materials:			
	Plates, sheets, strip, film and foil:			
	Other kinds:			
	Printed, embossed or otherwise surface-worked:			
ex 39.06.081	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe (excluding tape)	Free	..	Free
ex 39.06.089	Other (excluding tape)	27½% Can 32½%	50%	60%
	Unprinted and not embossed or otherwise surface-worked:			
	Non-pliable:			
39.06.091	As may be determined by the Minister	25%*	..	50%*
39.06.099	Other	Free	..	10%
	Pliable:			
ex 39.06.101	As may be determined by the Minister (excluding tape)	25%*		25%*
ex 39.06.109	Other (excluding tape)	Free	..	Free

* Or such lower rate of duty as the Minister may in any case direct

SCHEDULE C

Number	Description	Rates of duty BP	MFN	GEN
28.02	Sulphur, sublimed or precipitated; colloidal sulphur:			
28.02.001	Sulphur, sublimed or precipitated	Free	..	Free
28.02.009	Colloidal sulphur	12½%	..	12½%
28.38	Sulphates (including alums) and persulphates:			
28.38.002	Sodium sulphates	Free	..	Free
28.38.009	Other	Free	..	Free

SCHEDULE D

To facilitate preceedings the Board will hear evidence on these goods in two stages. Stage 1 will be confined to evidence relating to the containers and receptacles of Tariff items 39.07.251, 39.07.259, 69.09.011, 69.09.019, 70.10.001, 70.10.009, 73.23.001, 73.23.009, 76.10.001 and 76.10.009. Stage 2, which will immediately follow Stage 1 will include the evidence on the stoppers and closures etc. of Tariff items 39.07.269, ex 45.03.000, 40.14.061, 70.10.011, 70.10.019, 83.13.011, 83.13.019, 83.13.021, ex 83.13.031 and 83.13.039.

Number	Description	Rates of duty BP	MFN	GEN
39.07	Articles of materials of the kinds described in headings Nos. 39.01 to 39.06:			
	Bottles, jars and other containers of a kind commonly used for the conveyance or packing of goods:			
39.07.251	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	Free	20%	25%
39.07.259	Other	27½%	50%	60%
39.07.269	Stoppers, plain unornamental, for containers of a kind commonly used for the conveyance or packing of goods	20%	..	35%
40.14	Other articles of unhardened vulcanised rubber:			
40.14.061	Plain unornamental stoppers for trade containers	20%	..	35%
ex 45.03.000	Articles of natural cork viz: stoppers	Free	..	Free
69.09	Laboratory, chemical or industrial wares; troughs, tubs and similar receptacles of a kind used in agriculture; pots, jars and similar articles of a kind commonly used for the conveyance or packing of goods:			
	Pots, jars and similar articles of a kind commonly used for the conveyance or packing of goods:			
69.09.011	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	Free	20%	25%..
69.09.019	Other	22½%	47½%	60%
70.10	Carboys, bottles, jars, pots, tubular containers and similar containers, of glass, of a kind commonly used for the conveyance or packing of goods; stoppers and other closures, of glass:			
	Carboys, bottles, jars, pots, tubular containers and similar containers, of a kind commonly used for the conveyance or packing of goods:			
70.10.001	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	Free	20%	25%
70.10.009	Other	22½%	50%	60%
	Stoppers and other closures:			
70.10.011	Plain and unornamental	Free	..	15%
70.10.019	Other	22½%	40%	60%
73.23	Casks, drums, cans, boxes and similar containers, of sheet or plate iron or steel, of a description commonly used for the conveyance or packing of goods:			
73.23.001	Returned empty containers identifiable as such to the satisfaction of the Collector	Free	..	Free
73.23.009	Other	25% Can 35%	50%	60%
76.10	Casks, drums, cans, boxes and similar containers (including rigid and collapsible tubular containers), of aluminium, of a description commonly used for the conveyance or packing of goods:			
76.10.001	Returned empty containers identifiable as such to the satisfaction of the Collector	Free	..	Free
76.10.009	Other	25% Can 35%	50%	60%
83.13	Stoppers, crown corks, bottle caps, capsules, bung covers, seals and plombs, case corner protectors and other packing accessories, of base metal:			
	Bungs for drums:			
83.13.011	As may be determined by the Minister	25%* Aul 5%*	..	25%*
83.13.019	Other	Free	..	Free
83.13.021	Capsules for bottles	Free	..	25%
	Other kinds:			
ex 83.13.031	Plain and unornamental (excluding stoppers for hot water bottles)	Free	..	15%
		25%	50%	60%
83.13.039	Other	Can 35%		

* Or such lower rate of duty as the Minister may in any case direct.

SCHEDULE E

To facilitate proceedings the Board will hear evidence of these goods in two stages Stage I will be confined to evidence relating to plastic tape other than adhesive and stage 2, which will immediately follow stage I, will include the evidence on adhesive plastic tape.

Number	Description	Rates of duty BP	MFN	GEN
39.01	Condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition products, whether or not modified or polymerised, and whether or not linear (for example, phenoplasts, aminoplasts, alkyds, polyallyl esters and other unsaturated polyesters, silicones):			

(continued on next page)

NEW ZEALAND
continued

Number	Description	Rates of duty BP	MFN	GEN
	Plates, sheets, strip, film and foil:			
	Tape:			
	Self-adhesive:			
39.01.111	Electrical insulating tape, as may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	Free	20%	25%
39.01.119	Other, printed or unprinted	27½%	50%	60%
	Other kinds:			
	Printed, embossed or otherwise surface-worked:			
39.01.121	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	Free	..	Free
39.01.129	Other	27½% Can 32½%	50%	60%
	Unprinted and not embossed or otherwise surface-worked:			
39.01.131	As may be determined by the Minister	25%*	..	25%*
39.01.139	Other	Free	..	Free
39.02	Polymerisation and copolymerisation products (for example, polyethylene, polytetrahaloethylenes, polyisobutylene, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl chloroacetate and other polyvinyl derivatives, polyacrylic and polymethyacrylic derivatives, coumarone-indene resins):			
	Plates, sheets, strip, film and foil:			
	Tape:			
	Self-adhesive:			
39.02.091	Electrical insulating tape, as may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	Free	20%	25%
39.02.099	Other, printed or unprinted	27½%	50%	60%
	Other kinds:			
	Printed embossed or otherwise surface-worked:			
39.02.101	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	Free	..	Free
39.02.109	Other	27½% Aul / Can 32½%	50%	60%
	Unprinted and not embossed or otherwise surface-worked:			
	Other kinds:			
39.02.112	As may be determined by the Minister	25%*	..	25%*
39.02.119	Other	Free	..	Free
39.03	Regenerated cellulose; cellulose nitrate, cellulose acetate and other cellulose esters, cellulose ethers and other chemical derivatives of cellulose, plasticised or not (for example, collodions, celluloid); vulcanised fibre:			
	Regenerated cellulose; cellulose nitrate, cellulose acerate and other cellulose esters cellulose ethers and other chemical derivatives of cellulose, whether plasticised or not (for example, collodions, celluloid):			
	Plates, sheets, strip, film and foil:			
	Tape:			
	Self-adhesive:			
39.03.161	Electrical insulating tape, as may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	Free	20%	25%
39.03.169	Other, printed or unprinted	27½%	50%	60%
	Other kinds:			
	Printed, embossed or otherwise surface-worked:			
39.03.171	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	Free	..	Free
39.03.179	Other	27½% Can 32½%	50%	60%
	Unprinted and not embossed or otherwise surface-worked:			
39.03.181	As may be determined by the Minister	25%*	25%*	25%*
39.03.189	Other	Free	Free	Free
39.05	Natural resins modified by fusion (run gums); artificial resins obtained by esterification of natural resins or of resinic acids (ester gums); chemical derivatives of natural rubber (for example, chlorinated rubber, rubber hydrochloride, oxidised rubber, cyclised rubber):			
	Chemical derivatives of natural rubber:			
	Sheets, strip, film and foil:			
	Tape:			
	Self-adhesive:			
39.05.051	Electrical insulating tape, as may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	Free	20%	25%
39.05.059	Other, printed or unprinted	27½%	50%	60%
	Other kinds:			
	Printed, embossed or otherwise surface-worked:			
39.05.061	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	Free	..	Free
39.05.069	Other	27½% Can 32½%	50%	60%
	Unprinted and not embossed or otherwise surface-worked:			
39.05.071	As may be determined by the Minister	25%*	..	25%*
39.05.079	Other	Free	..	Free
39.06	Other high polymers, artificial resins and artificial plastic materials, including alginic acid, its salts and esters; linoxyn:			
	Other high polymers, artificial resins and artificial plastic materials:			
	Plates, sheets, strip, film and foil:			
	Other kinds:			
	Printed, embossed or otherwise surface-worked:			
ex 39.06.081	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe viz: Tape	Free	..	Free
ex 39.06.089	Other viz: Tape	27½% Can 32½%	50%	60%
	Unprinted and not embossed or otherwise surface-worked:			
	Pliable:			
ex 39.01.101	As may be determined by the Minister viz: Tape	25%*	..	25%*
ex 39.06.109	Other viz: Tape	Free	..	Free

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

Number	Description	Rates of duty BP	MFN	GEN
59.12	Textile fabrics otherwise impregnated or coated; painted canvas being theatrical scenery, studio backcloths or the like:			
	Textile fabrics otherwise impregnaged or coated:			
59.12.001	Electrical insulation tape	Free	20%	25%

* Or such lower rate of duty as the Minister may in any case direct.

Ref. CRE 1162/72 **CRE ext. 2321**

Fiji

CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES: The Fijian Government has issued Customs Tariff Amendment Orders Nos. 3 and 4 which came into force on September 21 and October 1, 1972 respectively. The First Schedule to the Customs Tariff is amended as follows:

1(*a*) by substituting the figures, symbols and word '15%' and 'Free' for the figures and symbols '50%' and '25%' in the third and fourth columns of item 13.03.00.00;

(*b*) by substituting the figures and symbols '40%' and '20%' for the figures, abbreviations and words '15c per gal.' and '10c per gal.' in the third and fourth columns of item 22.02.00.01;

(*c*) by substituting the figures and symbols '10%' and '5%' for the figures and symbols '30%' and '10%' in the third and fourth columns of item 32.13.00.00;

(*d*) by inserting the following new item after item number 37.01/05.02:

'37.01/05.03	Photoprocess plates used in offset printed machines	10%	5%	Nil';

(*e*) by substituting the figures, symbols and word '25%' and 'Free' for the figures and symbols '50%' and '25%' in the third and fourth columns of item 37.08.00.00.

2(*a*) by deleting the item 37.01/05.01 and 37.01/05.02 and substituting the following new item:

'37.01/05.01	Unexposed for producing negatives or positives by exposure in a camera; exposed by a camera, negative or positive, whether or not developed.';	Free	Free	Nil

(*b*) by substituting the word 'Free' for the figures and symbols '25%' in the third column of item 71.01/03.00;

(*c*) by deleting the heading 71.12 and the item numbers 71.12.00.01 and 71.12.00.09 and substituting the following item and heading:

'71.12.00.00	71.12 Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal or rolled precious metal.';	Free	Free	Nil

(*d*) by deleting the heading 71.15 and the item numbers 71.15..00.01 and 71.15.00.09 and substituting the following item and heading:

'71.15.00.00	71.15 Articles consisting of, or incorporating, pearls, precious or semi-precious stones (natural, synthetic or reconstructed).';	Free	Free	Nil

(*e*) by deleting the heading 71.16 and the item numbers 71.16.00.01 and 71.16.00.09 and substituting the following item and heading:

'71.16.00.00	71.16 Imitation jewellery	Free	Free	Nil';

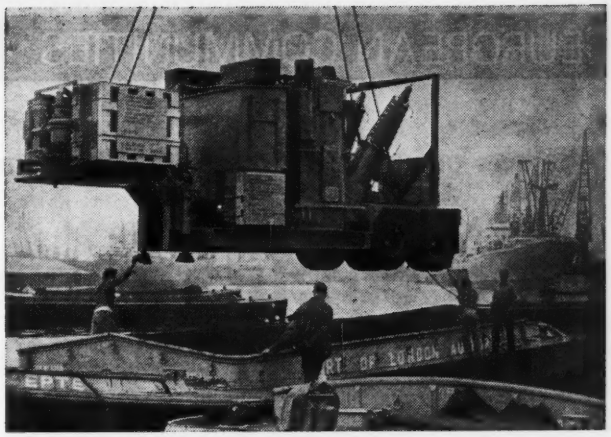
(*f*) by inserting the following new item immediately after item number 97.01/05.10:

'97.01/05.02	Equipment for table tennis	25%	Free	Nil

(*g*) by deleting Code 218 of Part III and substituting the following:

'218	The concessionaire	Liquor and tobacco goods in Chapters 22 and 24	Free	Free	(a) That the concessionaire shall be approved by the Minister to sell by retail in the Customs Area at Nadi International Airport; (b) That the approved goods shall be exported as a result of retail sale immediately prior to their departure, to persons about to leave Fiji by air from Nadi International Airport; and (c) That the import of removal from bond, storage, display, and subsequent sale of the approved goods, shall be effected under such conditions as the Comptroller may from time to time impose.'	The concessionaire

EDB ext. 469/401/468



One of four mobile transformers supplied to CADAFE, the Venezuelan electricity supply authority, by Hawker Siddeley Power Transformers Ltd. Picture shows the unit being loaded at London Docks recently for shipment to Venezuela

United States

CARPETS AND RUGS: *Trade and Industry* of March 9, 1972 gave notice of proposals on guarantees, testing and labelling for carpets and rugs. These have now been adopted, with slight amendments, and become effective on January 20. (FR 21.21.72)

EDB ext. 455/456

Panama

DUTIES REDUCED ON WINES AND SPIRITS: In Law No. 2 of December 7, 1972 the Panamanian Government reduced import duties on wines and spirits in accordance with the following list. Previous duties are given in brackets.

Tariff no.	Description	Unit	Import duty US dollars
112.01.01	Table wine, white or red	Per litre	0.60 (0.92)
112.01.02	Champagne	Per litre	3.50 (4.56)
112.01.03	Other sparkling wines	Per litre	3.50 (4.56)
112.01.99	Other wines, including grape must n.e.s.	Per litre	1.00 (1.96)
112.02.00	Cider, fermented fruit juice	Per litre	1.00 (1.96)
112.03.00	Beers and other fermented cereal drinks	Per litre	0.80 (2.02)
112.04.01	Aromatic bitters, liquid, in original containers	Gross kilo	0.50 (0.66)
112.04.02	Rum and other sugar-cane brandies	Per litre	3.00 (7.00)
112.04.03	Whisky	Per litre	1.50 (7.00)
112.04.04	Cognac and brandy	Per litre	2.50 (7.00)
112.04.80	Gin, vodka and other distilled alcoholic beverages	Per litre	2.50 (7.00)
112.04.99	Ethyl alconol testing less than 80° Gay-Lussac	Per litre	5.00 (7.80)

ESD ext. 474/476/7312

Venezuela

NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF: A new customs tariff using the Brussels nomenclature comes into force on February 1, 1973 for goods not presently subject to import licensing and April 1, 1973 for those which are. Most duties are now *ad valorem*. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

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EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES CUSTOMS PROCEDURES—10

Free circulation of goods in the European Communities

PART 1—GENERAL

A basic aim of the Common Market is to remove obstacles to trade between the Member States and to allow goods which are free to circulate in one Member State to circulate freely in all. In 1968 the six original Member States of the European Economic Community (Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands) abolished customs duties and agricultural levies in trade between themselves, adopting at the same time a Common External Tariff on goods imported from non-Member countries. Because they now have no customs duties or agricultural levies in trade between each other, goods which originate in one Member State become free to circulate in any other Member State without further payment of import duty or agricultural levy. And because they have a Common Customs Tariff vis-à-vis non-Member countries, imported goods which pay duty and levy in one Member State are therefore free to circulate in any other Member State. These two categories of goods, home produced goods and imported goods on which duty etc has been paid, are said to be in free circulation. But liability to any internal tax imposed by a Member State is unaffected by the principle of free circulation (see sections eight and eighteen). (Note. Imported goods which benefit from a relief from duty or levy on re-exportation will not normally be in free circulation; see sections one and nineteen below.)

1. Transitional period

DURING the transitional period customs duties will generally still be applied in trade between the new Member States (Denmark, the Republic of Ireland and the United Kingdom) and between them and the countries of the Six so that the concept of free circulation will be adapted to meet the situation of an enlarged Community. There will be two main categories of goods in free circulation; those which are in free circulation in a new Member State and those which are in free circulation in the original six Member States. The rates of duty between Member States will be reduced in stages during the transitional period and by July 1977 most goods in free circulation will not be subject to import duty on entering another Member State. This position will not however be reached for horticultural goods until January 1, 1978. Consequently, for as long as duties are still applied (on a reducing basis) goods of United Kingdom origin will only become in free circulation in the Six after payment of the appropriate (reduced) rate of duty.

United Kingdom exports incorporating imported materials which have benefited from drawback or similar relief from duty can, until December 31, 1973, continue to benefit from such relief *and* remain entitled to the intra-Community rate of duty on re-exportation to the Six. From January 1, 1974 these goods will cease to be entitled to the reduced rate of duty in the Six. It is expected that from that date arrangements will be made for the exporter, where it is to his advantage, to make his goods eligible for intra-Community treatment on payment to the Customs of a compensatory levy.

2. Terminology

Reference is sometimes made to the 'Community status' of goods. It is a collective term covering the three possibilities which will exist during the transitional period:

(a) goods in free circulation in one of the six original Member States;
(b) goods in free circulation in a new Member State;
(c) goods which are not in free circulation.

Thus, the Community status of home produced United Kingdom goods will be (b) above—goods in free circulation in a new Member State and eligible for an intra-Community rate of duty on importation into one of the Six. Conversely, the Community status of, for example, West German goods will be (a) above and those goods will be eligible for the appropriate intra-Community rate of duty on importation into a new Member State.

The term 'free circulation status' is used in a similar way. The French term for free circulation which is also widely used in the Community is *en libre pratique*.

3. Community transit T forms

In order to indicate that goods traded between the Members of the enlarged Community are entitled to a reduced rate of duty the Community transit system will provide for the use of the following documents:

PHILLIPS
COMMON MARKET NEWSLETTER
From 1st Jan. 1973—Part 1 issued fortnightly. Contains details of industrial and commercial news and information. £25 per year for 24 issues. Also Part 2—Legislation Digest issued monthly with primary and secondary legislation. £15 for 12 issues. (both rates include British postage)
Orders to (or further details from): Dept TI 2,
NEWSLETTERS FOR BUSINESS,
P.O. Box 30, Harrow HA2 0NP, Middlesex, England.

T1—when goods are not in free circulation.
T2 or T2L—when goods are in free circulation in one of the six original Member States.
T3 or T3L—when goods are in free circulation in a new Member State. (Forms T3 and T3L will be used only during the transitional period).

Imported goods in respect of which an intra-Community rate of duty is being claimed must be covered by the appropriate form. The suffix 'L' has no effect on the free circulation status of goods. Details about the use of these forms, and where they may be obtained, are given in Customs Notice No. 750.

Note. *In the absence of the appropriate T form, goods will be subject to the full rate of the Common Customs Tariff* (*i.e., they will be treated as if they are not in free circulation in the exporting country*).

Forms T3 and T3L may also be issued in respect of goods which are entitled to intra-Community treatment but which are not in free circulation in the United Kingdom. (This will arise, for example, in the case of goods which have borne compensatory levy).

4. Law

The principle of free circulation derives from the Treaty of Rome, Articles 9 and 10. The documentation referred to in this article is governed by Regulations and Decisions of the European Communities, which from the date of accession will have the force of law in the United Kingdom. The main provisions are contained in EEC Regulation 542/69 and there will be a special Regulation to deal with the transitional period, also coming into force on the date of the United Kingdom's accession to the Communities. Relevant provisions of United Kingdom customs law will also apply.

5. Import and export prohibitions and restrictions

Nothing in this article should be taken as overriding any relevant United Kingdom import or export prohibitions or restrictions.

This article deals with the concept of free circulation in relation to duties, levies and other charges payable on imports. Free circulation in the Community can, in accordance with the Treaty of Rome, also be restricted on account of different rules in the individual Member States concerning prohibitions and restrictions on importations. These restrictions are applied by Member States for reasons of public morality, security, protection of animals, the protection of national treasures, etc.

The Treaty of Rome (Article 115) also provides that Member States may in certain exceptional circumstances be authorised by the Commission to take action to prevent goods from outside the Community entering their own domestic market via another Member State. Protective measures of this kind may, for example, be taken to prevent a deflection of trade prejudicial to the essential interests of producers in the Community country concerned. Consequently, a particular class of goods may be admitted freely into one State, but another may prohibit their importation or may impose quantitative restrictions (eg by import licences). In such circumstances, goods which are otherwise in free circulation may not in fact be eligible to move freely between all Member States.

PART II—FREE CIRCULATION IN THE SIX

6. Meaning of free circulation

Goods which are wholly obtained or produced* in one of the six original Member States are obviously, since they are of domestic origin, in free circulation in the Member State where they were produced or manufactured. They are also in free circulation in the other five original Member States. Similarly imported goods which have borne customs duty and agricultural levy and have complied with all import formalities in one Member State are held to be in free circulation throughout the Six. The effect of this is to put goods of Community origin and imported goods which have discharged all their customs liabilities on the same footing. This has important consequences in that certificates of origin, and questions about the proportion of value attributable to different countries, are avoided in trade between Member States (apart from a few exceptional cases).

7. Documentation

Goods passing from one Member State to another are not exempted from customs duties and agricultural levy as a matter of course; they must be able to show that they are entitled to this preferential treatment in the Community. They must therefore have documents, certified by the Customs in the country of despatch, showing that they are in free circulation there. The same documents—forms T2 and T2L (see section three)—are used both for indigenous and for imported goods which have discharged all their customs liabilities.

Goods which pass between Member States without a T form are regarded as not being in free circulation and are liable to be charged duty at the full rate under the Common CustomsTariff, and any agricultural levy.

8. Internal taxes

Free circulation is only a partly achieved ideal at present, because, although import duties and agricultural levies have been abolished in trade between the Six, each Member State retains its own national taxes, such as those on beer, wines, spirits and tobacco and the Value Added Tax: each country has at present its own different rates and rules for these taxes. The existence of internal taxes means that there still has to be some Customs control on trade between the Six, and goods which, because of the Common Customs Tariff, can move freely over frontiers without payment of import duty or levy must still be entered with the Customs in the country of destination to ensure payment of the national taxes.

*The expression 'wholly obtained or produced' is defined by EEC Regulation 802/68. This definition is set out in Appendix A.

(*continued on next page*)

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PART III—FREE CIRCULATION IN THE ENLARGED COMMUNITY OF NINE

9. General

The aim is to abolish all import duties and agricultural levies between the Nine and to replace the existing national Customs tariffs by a Common Customs Tariff (basically, that already used by the Six). When this stage is reached, goods which are in free circulation in any one of the Nine will be entitled to circulate freely throughout the enlarged Community without further payment of import duty or levy. But this stage will not be finally reached until January 1978 (see section one).

10. Transitional period—changes in duties and levies

The years 1973 to 1977 will be a transitional period, during which the following changes will be made:

(a) the nine Member States will reduce, by five cuts of one-fifth, any import duty which they charge on each other's goods, until all import duties between them are abolished;
(b) the new Member States will adjust their tariffs against non-Community countries to bring them into line with line with the Common Customs Tariff; and
(c) the new Member States will introduce agricultural levies and other charges on non-Community goods in accordance with the Common Agricultural Policy, and will gradually increase the rates to meet the agreed Community levels. Meanwhile, in trade between the new and the original Member States a system of compensatory amounts will operate to compensate for the differing internal prices of the agricultural products concerned. General information about the system of compensatory amounts is given in Leaflet LR1 issued by the Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce.

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11. Free circulation as modified

During the transitional period free circulation as described in sections 6-8 will be modified to take account of an enlarged Community with three new Members in the following ways:

(a) Goods in free circulation in any of the Six will be entitled to circulate freely throughout the Six, but on entering any new Member State they must bear whatever transitional rate of duty may be in force there.
Note. *A compensatory amount paid to an exporter in the Six under a Common Agricultural Policy scheme to compensate him for the difference between a high price in the Six and a lower price in a new Member State will not prevent the goods being accepted by the new Member State as being entitled to the intra-Community rate of duty.*
(b) Goods in free circulation in any new Member State will be entitled to enter the territory of any other Member State on payment of a reduced rate of duty, plus a compensatory amount where appropriate (see section 10(c)).
Note. *In addition, goods traded between the United Kingdom and Denmark will benefit from the same preferential treatment as that to which they were entitled under the European Free Trade Area agreement (see section 15). Similarly, preferential treatment under the Anglo Irish Free Trade Area agreement will continue.*

12. Documentation

The documents which will be used during the transitional period to show that the goods of a new Member State are entitled to intra-Community treatment in any other Member State will be boldly headed 'T3' or 'T3L' to differentiate them from the corresponding documents (forms T2 and T2L) used by the Six.

13. Goods in free circulation in the United Kingdom

Imported goods are in free circulation in the United Kingdom if they have borne the customs duty and any agricultural levy to which they are liable on entry into this country. If, however, on re-exportation a claim is made to drawback or repayment or similar relief from import duty, to export refund under the Common Agricultural Policy, or to remission of import duty or levy, either in respect of the goods themselves or any material used in their manufacture, or if the goods are being delivered from bonded warehouse without payment of import duty or agricultural levy, the goods are not in free circulation. It should be noted that any packing materials must themselves also be in free circulation, otherwise the goods as a whole are not in free circulation.

14. Commonwealth Preference, GSP and similar special preferences

(a) In general, Commonwealth Preference will be phased out during the transitional period as the United Kingdom Tariff is adjusted in respect of imports from non-Member countries, so as to come into line with the Common Customs Tariff; and goods which are admitted into the United Kingdom on payment of the Commonwealth Preferential rate of duty will become goods in free circulation.

(b) However, goods originating in those Commonwealth countries and territories which are listed in Appendix B will for the present continue to receive the same Commonwealth preference in the United Kingdom to which they are now entitled and, so long as these arrangements continue, such goods will *not* as a general rule be eligible to benefit from the reduced intra-Community rate of duty when they are exported to another Community country (ie one of the Six, Denmark or the Republic of Ireland).

(c) Similarly, goods originating in the States listed in Appendix C, if imported into one of the Six under their special preferential arrangements with those States, will not as a general rule be entitled to benefit from the intra-Community rate if they are re-exported to the United Kingdom from one of the Six. The Commission are, however, empowered under the Act of Accession (Article 112(3)) to derogate from this general rule in the case of goods described in this sub-paragraph and (b) above where there is no risk of deflection of trade.

(d) Goods admitted into the United Kingdom, Denmark, the Republic of Ireland or the Six under the arrangements for the Generalised System of Preferences (applicable to imports from certain developing countries, including those mentioned in Appendices B and C) will be regarded as in free circulation for Community purposes and consequently can be re-exported to another Community country with entitlement to the reduced intra-Community rate of duty.

15. EFTA

Accession to the European Communities will entail the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Free Trade Area (EFTA). However, because of the Special Relationship Agreements (SRAs) which the EEC has concluded with the non-acceding EFTA countries, goods originating in these countries and Denmark will, with some exceptions, remain entitled to the nil or reduced rate of duty enjoyed under the EFTA Agreement. For goods to benefit under the new Agreements a certificate of origin, also known as a movement certificate (eg form A.S. 1 for trade with Sweden, A.CH 1 for trade with Switzerland, etc.) must be produced. Maintenance of the free trade already achieved between Denmark and the United Kingdom under EFTA will be on the basis of new origin rules at present under discussion. Entitlement to free entry under these arrangements will be established by a special movement certificate, which has still to be drawn up.

16. EEC Association Agreements with Greece and Turkey

The preferential trading arrangements with two of the Mediterranean countries with which the EEC has Agreements of Association—Greece and Turkey—are based on the principle of free circulation. There are differences in its application, however, which are described in Notice 811 for Greece, and Notice 812 for Turkey. A compensatory levy procedure (see section 19) also applies.

17. The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man

The Isle of Man is in Customs union with the United Kingdom and Protocol No. 3 to the Act of Accession provides that Community Customs rules shall apply to the Channel Islands as they apply to the United Kingdom. Thus for the other Member States these islands are all as if they were part of the United Kingdom. The position of United Kingdom goods exported to the Channel Islands, and vice versa, is still under discussion.

18. Excise and Revenue Duties and Value Added Tax

Excise duties, Value Added Tax, and Revenue duties on wine, spirits, beer, tobacco, hydrocarbon oil, matches and mechanical lighters, do not affect the free circulation status of goods. Thus Scotch whisky exported from bonded warehouse may be in free circulation in the EEC sense even though the Excise duty has not been paid. During the transitional period, it will be admitted to France on payment of import duty at the reduced rate, plus an amount to compensate for the differences in cereal prices, plus the French excise duty on spirits. By the end of the transitional period, Scotch whisky will be admitted to France free of both import duty and compensatory amount and will bear only the French excise duty, just as French brandy does.

19. Changing the status of goods

Since imported goods can only be in free circulation in a country if they have borne import duty and levies, and have not benefited by drawback or similar relief, it follows that a trader can in some circumstances change the status of his goods. By claiming drawback, he can take the goods out of free circulation, or by paying duty on bonded goods, he can put them into free circulation. Where exporters to another Member State of home produced goods manufactured from or incorporating materials from outside the Community wish to claim both export relief from any protective import duty on those materials and also the benefit of the reduced intra-Community tariff rates, they may do so if they elect to pay a compensatory levy. A Customs Notice about the compensatory levy, which it is expected will come into effect from January 1, 1974, will be published in due course.

APPENDIX A (see section 6)

Article 4 of Regulation 802/68 (EEC)

1. Goods wholly obtained or produced in one country shall be considered as originating in that country.

2. The expression 'goods wholly obtained or produced in one country' means:

(a) mineral products extracted within its territory;
(b) vegetable products harvested therein;
(c) live animals born and raised therein;
(d) products derived from live animals raised therein;
(e) products of hunting or fishing carried on therein;
(f) products of sea-fishing and other products taken from the sea by vessels registered or recorded in that country and flying its flag;
(g) goods obtained on board factory ships from the products referred to in (f) originating in that country, if such factory ships are registered or recorded in that country and flying its flag;

(continued on next page)

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5 Charterhouse Buildings,
Goswell Road, London EC1.
Telephone: 01-251 0837
Telex: 24883 quote London.

(h) products taken from the sea-bed or beneath the sea-bed outside territorial waters, if that country has, for the purposes of exploitation, exclusive rights to such soil or subsoil;
(i) waste and scrap products derived from manufacturing operations and used articles, if they were collected therein and are only fit for the recovery of raw materials;
(j) goods which are produced therein exclusively from goods referred to in subparagraphs (a) to (i) or from their derivatives, at any stage of production.

APPENDIX B (see section 14(b))

Imported goods which, if re-exported from the United Kingdom, will be entitled to admission into any other Member State at the intra-Community rate of duty, if it can be shown that they entered the United Kingdom under GSP (but not if they entered the United Kingdom under Commonwealth Preference)

(a) Products which originate in the following Commonwealth countries imported into the United Kingdom prior to January 31, 1975.

Barbados	Kenya	Tanzania
Botswana	Lesotho	Tonga
Fiji	Malawi	Trinidad and Tobago
The Gambia	Mauritius	Uganda
Ghana	Nigeria	Western Samoa
Guyana	Sierra Leone	Zambia
Jamaica	Swaziland	

(b) Products originating in:

The Bahamas	Central and Southern Line Islands
Bermuda	Falkland Islands and Dependencies
British Antarctic Territory	Gilbert and Ellice Islands
British Honduras	Montserrat
British Indian Ocean Territory	Pitcairn
British Solomon Islands	St. Helena and Dependencies
British Virgin Islands	The Seychelles
Brunei	Turks and Caicos Islands
Cayman Islands	

Associated States in the Carribean: Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla.

(c) Products originating in or coming from Papua—New Guinea.*

(d) Products originating in the Anglo-French Condominium of the New Hebrides.

*The position as regards these products is uncertain at the time of preparation of this article.

APPENDIX C (see section 14(c))

Goods which, on importation into the United Kingdom from the Six will be entitled to the intra-Community rate of duty, if it can be shown that they entered one of the six original Member States under GSP arrangements (but not if they entered under the special preference arrangements between the Six and the countries listed below)

(a) Products originating in the following countries, imported into the Six prior to January 31, 1975.

Burundi	Malagasy Republic
Federal Republic of Cameroun	Republic of Mali
Central African Republic	Islamic Republic of Mauritania
Republic of Congo (Brazzaville)	Republic of Niger
Zaire	Republic of Rwanda
Ivory Coast Republic	Republic of Senegal
Republic of Dahomey	Republic of Somalia
Gabon Republic	Republic of Chad
Republic of Upper Volta	Togo Republic

(b) Products originating in:

Republic of Kenya
Republic of Tanzania
Republic of Uganda

(c) Products originating in:

St. Pierre and Miquelon
The Comoro Archipelago
The French Somalia Coast
New Caledonia and Dependencies
The Islands of Wallis and Futuna
French Polynesia
The Southern and Antarctic Territories
Surinam
Netherlands Antilles

Company law—official notifications supplement to 'London Gazette'

SECTION 9(3) of the European Communities Act 1972 which came into force on January 1, 1973 requires the Registrar of Companies to publish in the *London Gazette* notice of the issue or receipt by him of the following documents:

(*a*) any certificate of incorporation of a company;
(*b*) any document making or evidencing an alteration in the memorandum or articles of association of a company;
(*c*) any return relating to a company's register of directors, or notification of a change among its directors;
(*d*) a company's annual return;
(*e*) any notice of the situation of a company's registered office, or of any change therein;
(*f*) any copy of a winding-up order in respect of a company;
(*g*) any order for the dissolution of a company on a winding up;
(*h*) any return by a liquidator of the final meeting of a company on winding up.

It is estimated that this new requirement means publishing weekly in the region of 18,000 entries or about 150 pages of text. Production of this amount of material at speed by conventional printing methods would be extremely expensive and Her Majesty's Stationery Office has decided therefore to publish as a Supplement to the *London Gazette* in microfiche form only.

This supplement will be published twice weekly, on Tuesdays and Fridays. The microfiche will be 6 in. × 4 in. in twenty-four to one reduction ratio frame format and the first issue was published on January 12. The cost of a year's subscription for this Supplement will be £70 while individual issues of the Supplement will cost 70p. Copies of the microfiche, or if a customer prefers, photocopies (at 5p a page) will be available from Government bookshops.

Her Majesty's Stationery Office believes that this unusual form of Government publishing offers a number of advantages. Firstly it will cost the customer less to buy than a conventionally produced version. It will also enable HMSO to utilise existing computer data and to publish the information more quickly. Storage difficulties will be eased and there will be savings in postage. Subscribers will need a microfiche reader but the savings to them of purchasing microfiche as opposed to printed copies will quickly offset the cost of purchasing this.

The *London Cazette* entries will comprise, in date order of registration or incorporation, the name of a company, its number and an identification letter as listed on page 1 to indicate the type of document. Unless there has been publication in the *Gazette* the company may not be able to rely on the items (*b*), (*c*), (*e*) and (*f*) when dealing with other parties. For further details of the documents received it will be necessary, as at present, to inspect the company's file at the Companies Registration Office, 55/71 City Road, London EC17 1BB. Inquiries about the publication of particular documents should be addressed to the Registrar of Companies (Tel. 01-253 9393 ext. 240).

There will be a supplement to the *Edinburgh Gazette* in respect of documents lodged with the Registrar of Companies in Scotland.

Conference on establishing a business in the EEC

THE location and practical problems of establishing a business in the enlarged European Community will be discussed at a two-day conference at the London Hilton on March 27 and 28. The conference, entitled 'Setting up a Business in the Enlarged Community', is being sponsored by the *Financial Times*, the Solicitors European Group of the Law Society, the *New York Law Journal* and BOAC.

The discussion will cover law, finance, taxation, business practice, investment incentives and location considerations. Attention will be particularly drawn to similarities and differences in national policy and to the views developing inside the institutions of the European Community.

Delegate enrolment forms for the conference are available from the Financial Times Conference Department, 388 Strand, London WC2R 0LT.

New EC legislation

Further information on the items in this section is available from Department of Trade and Industry, Export Data Branch /EDB), Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7174 or 408 or Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel. 01-222 7877 ext. 2354 or 2355)—the appropriate reference point is given at the end of each section.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERIES POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations, proposed regulations and Directive which affect the various agricultural and fisheries sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes*. The French texts and draft texts may be seen on application.

General. Regulation (CEE) No. 2705/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 979/72 in so far as it concerns the countervailing amounts applicable to certain agricultural products as well as certain goods obtained from these products. (*Journal Officiel* No. L258, December 26, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 2780/72 amends Regulation No. 184/66/CEE relating to collecting, checking and transmitting statistics obtained with a view to determining revenues of agricultural holdings. (*Journal Officiel* No. L292, December 29, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 2781/72 amends Regulation No. 91/66/CEE relating to the selection of farm units for the purpose of determining incomes on agricultural holdings. (*Journal Officiel* No. L292, December 29, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 2788/72 amends Article 6 of Regulation (CEE) No. 729/70 relating to the financing of the common agricultural policy. (*Journal Officiel* No. L295, December 30, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 2682/72 laying down for certain agricultural products exported in the form of goods not covered by Annex II to the Treaty, the general rules governing the grant of export refunds and the criteria for fixing the amount of such refunds. (*Journal Officiel* No. L289, December 27, 1972)

Plants and seeds. The *Journal Officiel* No. L287 dated December 26, 1972 contains the text of Directive 72/418/CEE amending the following:

Directive 66/400/CEE on the marketing of beet seeds.

Directive 66/401/CEE on the marketing of forage crop seeds.

Directive 66/402/CEE on the marketing of seed grain.

Directive 66/403/CEE on the marketing of seed potatoes.

Directive 69/208/CEE on the marketing of seeds of oleaginous and fibrous plants.

Directive 70/457/CEE on the common catalogue of varieties of agricultural plants.

Directive 70/458/CEE on the marketing of vegetable seeds.

Oils, fats and oilseeds. Regulation (CEE) No. 2706/72 amends the annex to Regulation (CEE) No. 1576/72 in so far as it concerns the differential amounts for colza and rape seeds. (*Journal Officiel* No. L288, December 26, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 2787/72 alters the amount of aid for colza and rape seeds. (*Journal Officiel* No. L292, December 29, 1972)

Fish and fish products. Regulation (CEE) No. 2782/72 relates to fixing the standard value for fish products withdrawn from the market during 1973 and to intervention in the calculation of financial compensation. (*Journal Officiel* No. 292, December 29, 1972)

Cereals and rice. Regulation (CEE) No. 2783/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 1454/72 with a view to fixing for 1972/73 certain marketing centres for cereals and the derived intervention prices applicable thereto. (*Journal Officiel* No. L293, December 29, 1972)

Fruit and vegetables. The *Journal Officiel* No. C134 dated December 27, 1972 contains the draft texts of the following proposed regulations:

1 Amending Regulation (CEE) No. 2511/69 laying down special measures with a view to improving the production and marketing of Community citrus fruits.
2 Amending Regulation (CEE) No. 2601/69 laying down special measures with a view to encouraging recourse to processing certain varieties of oranges.

It should be noted that the texts of the Regulations, when finally approved, may differ from the draft texts referred to above.

Regulation (CEE) No. 2755/72 fixes the standard average values for the valuation of imported citrus fruits. (*Journal Officiel* No. L290, December 28, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 2785/72 annuls Regulation (CEE) No. 2641/72 relating to the application of the Common Customs Tariff duties to imports of certain varieties of sweet oranges originating in Spain. (*Journal Officiel* No. L292, December 29, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 2786/72 relates to the application of the Common Customs Tariff duties to imports of mandarins, satsumas, clementines, tangerines and other similar citrus hybrids originating in Turkey. (*Journal Officiel* No. L292, December 29, 1972)

Regulation (EEC) No. 7/73 relates to the application of the Common Customs Tariff duties to imports of mandarins, satsumas, clementines, tangerines and other similar citrus hybrids originating in Spain. (*Official Journal* No. L3, January 3, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 26/73 relates to the application of the Common Customs Tariff duties to certain varieties of sweet oranges originating in Spain. (*Official Journal* L5, January 5, 1973)

Wines. Regulation (CEE) No. 2680/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 816/70 relating to additional provisions regarding the common organisation of the market in wine relating to quality wines produced in specific regions. (*Journal Officiel* No. L289, December 27, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 2684/72 fixes the trigger prices for wine during the period December 16, 1972 to December 15, 1973. (*Journal Officiel* N90. L289, December 27, 1972)

Milk and dairy products. Regulation (CEE) No. 2681/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 2306/70 relating to the financing of intervention expenditure on the domestic market in the milk and dairy products sector. (*Journal Officiel* No. L289, December 27, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 2687/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 823/68 determining the groups of products and the special provisions relating to the calculation of the levies on milk and dairy products. (*Journal Officiel* No. L289, December 27, 1972)

Pigmeat. Regulation (CEE) No. 2685/72 completes Regulation No. 121/67/CEE in so far as it concerns the advance-fixing of the export refunds on pigmeat. (*Journal Officiel* No. L289, December 27, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 2686/72 completes Regulation No. 177/67/CEE in so far as it concerns the general rules for the advance-fixing of the export refunds on pigmeat. (*Journal Officiel* No. L289, December 27, 1972)

Eggs and poultry. Regulation (CEE) No. 2683/72 amends Regulation No. 175/67/CEE in so far as it concerns the general rules for the advance-fixing of the export refunds on eggs. (*Journal Officiel* No. L289, December 27, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 2688/72 completes Regulation No. 123/67/CEE in so far as it concerns the advance-fixing of the export refunds on poultrymeat. (*Journal Officiel* No. L289, December 27, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 2689/72 completes Regulation No. 176/67/CEE in so far as it concerns the general rules for the advance-fixing of the export refunds on poultrymeat. (*Journal Officiel* No. L289, December 27, 1972)

Sugar. Regulation (EEC) No. 27/73 fixes the basic amount of the import levy on syrups and certain other sugar products. (*Official Journal* No. L5, January 5, 1973) **EDB ext. 7174/408**

COMMON COMMERCIAL POLICY—Rules of Origin: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L287 dated December 26, 1972 contains the texts of the following:

1 Regulation (CEE) No. 2656/72 concerning the application of Decision No. 43/72 of the Council of Association provided for by the convention of association between the EEC and the African and Malagasy States associated with that Community.
2 Decision No. 43/72 of the Council of Association relating to the concept of 'originating' products for the purposes of chapter I of the convention of association and methods of administrative co-operation.
3 Decision 72/417/CEE relating to the definition of the concept of 'originating' products and to methods of administrative co-operation for the application of the Decision of September 29,

(*continued on next page*)

NEW EC LEGISLATION
continued

1970 relating to the Association of Overseas Countries and Territories with the European Economic Community.

Energy Policy. The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. C134 dated December 27, 1972 contains the draft texts of the following:

1 A proposed regulation establishing a common system applicable to imports of hydrocarbons coming from third countries.
2 A proposed directive concerning the measures to be taken to compensate or reduce the damaging effects of the difficulties in the supplying of hydrocarbons.

It should be noted that the texts of the Regulation and Directive, when finally approved, may differ from the draft texts referred to above. The French texts may be seen on application.

CRE ext. 2354/5

TARIFF QUOTAS: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. C134 dated December 27, 1972 contains the draft text of a proposed regulation relating to the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for certain eels (CCT No. 03.01 A II) for the period January 1 to December 31, 1973.

The *Journal Officiel* No. C128 dated December 9, 1972 contains the draft text of a proposed regulation relating to the opening, allocation and administration of a Community Tariff quota for frozen cattlemeat (CCT No. 02.01 A II a 2).

It should be noted that the texts of the Regulations, when finally approved, may differ from the draft texts referred to above.

EDB ext. 7174/408

EEC/MALTA AGREEMENT: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L287 dated December 26, 1972 contains the texts of the following:

1 Regulation (CEE) No. 2655/72 concerning the application of Recommendation No. 1/72 of the Council of Association, fixing the methods of administrative co-operation in the Customs sector for implementation of the Agreement establishing an Association between the EEC and Malta.
2 Council of Association Recommendation No. 1/72 fixing the methods of administrative co-operation in the Customs sector for implementation of the Association Agreement between the EEC and Malta. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

EEC/SPAIN AGREEMENT: The *Journal Officiel* No. C128 dated December 9, 1972 contains the draft texts of the following proposed regulations:

1 Relating to the opening, allocation and administration of Community tariff quotas for 'Xeres' wines (CCT No. 22.05) originating in Spain.
2 Relating to the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for 'Malaga' wines (CCT No. 22.05) originating in Spain.
3 Relating to the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for 'Jumilla, Priorato, Rioja, Valdepenas' wines (CCT No. 22.05) originating in Spain.

The *Journal Officiel* No. C134 dated December 27, 1972 contains the draft texts of the following proposed regulations:

1 Relating to the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for dried figs in immediate packagings of a net weight of 15 kg or less (CCT No. 08.03 B) originating in Spain.
2 Relating to the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for dried grapes in immediate packagings of a net weight of 15 kg or less (CCT No. 08.04 BI) originating in Spain.

It should be noted that the texts of the Regulations, when finally approved, may differ from the draft texts referred to above. The French texts may be seen on application. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

COMMON CUSTOMS TARIFF: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. C134 dated December 27, 1972 contains the draft texts of the following:

1 Proposed regulation totally suspending the Common Customs Tariff duties, charges having equivalent effect and agricultural levies applicable to goods imported as gifts from third countries to be distributed freely to victims of natural disasters.
2 Proposed regulation relating to the tariff system applicable to goods acquired by travellers at sales counters of airports, as well as on board aeroplanes, ships or hovercrafts establishing a link between two or more Member States.

It should be noted that the texts of the regulations, when finally approved, may differ from the draft texts referred to above.

EDB ext. 7174/408

TRANSPORT IN THE EEC: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L292 dated December 29, 1972 contains the text of Regulation (CEE) No. 2778/72 amending Regulation (CEE) No. 1172/72 relating to the drawing up of the documents referred to in Regulations (CEE) Nos. 516/72 and 517/72.

The *Journal Officiel* No. C134 dated December 27, 1972 contains the draft text of a proposed regulation concerning oil and gas pipelines crossing the frontiers.

It should be noted that the text of the regulation, when finally approved, may differ from the draft text referred to above. The French texts may be seen on application. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

'Britain and the EEC' and 'Preparing for Europe'

Two series of articles of importance to all businessmen. First published in 'Trade and Industry' they are now available in booklet form.

'Britain and the EEC', revised in September 1972, includes an explanation of the transitional arrangements for industrial tariffs, an outline of the EEC rules of competition, a summary of DTI sources of assistance in developing exports to the enlarged Community and an important article about the secondary legislation of the EEC. In the latest reprint, an article summarising the provisions of the free trade agreements signed between the EEC and certain EFTA countries has also been included.

'Britain and the EEC' is a continuing series and a number of articles have appeared since the publication of the booklet. These are:

Company law provisions of the European Communities Act.
Europe for small firms: The first impact.
Anti-dumping and the EEC.

The articles in 'Preparing for Europe' show how British firms in a cross-section of industries are gearing themselves for the enlarged European Community. These firms which are situated all over Britain have work forces ranging from 70 to 9,500 employees and their products include ribbons, sherry, electronic components and roadsweepers. Some have anticipated entry for several years and are now consolidating their position. Others are turning their attention to Community markets for the first time, or are preparing a big push to gain a firmer foothold.

The principal benefits each firm most looks forward to also differ. Some look to the opening up of new markets with the removal of prohibitive tariffs. Others to opportunities for volume production for a mass market or to opportunities for expansion and specialisation. Some anticipate psychological benefits which would make their products more acceptable and less 'foreign'.

But all the firms have one thing in common—the conviction that the enlarged Community holds new and exciting opportunities for them and that success will not come to he who waits but to he who makes careful preparation.

Copies of 'Britain and the EEC', 'Preparing for Europe' and individual articles can be obtained free of charge from: EEC Information Unit, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. Tel: 01-222 7877, ext. 3591 for publications; extensions 2377, 3579, 2479 or 2480 for questions on EEC matters.

You want your firm to grow? So do we.

Call your nearest Industrial Expansion Team today

The Industrial Expansion Teams at the D.T.I. can help your firm to grow. If you are planning to expand your business, you should get in touch with us now. We can provide you with full details about Britain's Areas for Expansion, and the Government's new package of incentives to encourage industrial growth in these areas. The more generous scale of assistance now available could be the chance of a lifetime for your firm.

Where are the areas? The Areas for Expansion have been extended. They cover the whole of Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, Northern and North-West England, Yorkshire and Humberside, some parts of the Midlands and much of South-West England. And remember that now, whether your firm is planning to expand into, or to expand or modernise within these areas, your project could qualify for considerable benefits.

What are the new benefits? You could qualify for substantial grants towards the cost of new building and, depending on the Area, of new plant and machinery. These grants are broadly for manufacturing, mining and construction activities. They are not tied to the provision of additional employment.

Additional help for projects providing new employment. 1. Capital Loans. You could be eligible for these on favourable terms. Or, alternatively, you could get relief on the interest costs of finance from non-public sources.
2. Removal Costs. There are grants which will go a long way towards the costs incurred in moving a business into the Areas for Expansion.
(Certain service industry projects may be considered for these two benefits.)
3. Rent-free Factories. Government factories are available for rent or sale. You could qualify for a rent-free period of two years.

Other benefits. Other Government incentives available include grants for training new labour and free courses for supervisors and instructors.

The Industrial Expansion Teams—and how they can help you.
Besides all this financial help, the Industrial Expansion Teams at D.T.I. Headquarters or your nearest regional office, can help you find the best possible location for your project. They can give you all the facts, impartial advice, and valuable on-the-spot assistance.
You want your firm to grow. So do we. Get in touch with us today.

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Tel. Nottingham 46121 (STD code 0602)
West Midlands.
Birmingham, tel: 021-643 8191/8221
South West.
Tel. Plymouth 21891 (STD code 0752) or Bristol 21071 (STD code 0272)
London & South East.
London, tel: 01-828 4355 ext. 50
Eastern Region.
London, tel: 01-828 6271 ext. 104 or 61
Northern Ireland.
Tel. Belfast 34488 (STD code 0232)

To: The Industrial Expansion Team, Department of Trade and Industry, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU.
Please send me full details of the benefits available in the Areas for Expansion.
Name_____
Position in Company_____
Nature of Business_____
Company_____
Address_____

The Areas for Expansion

T178

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Development Minister announces biggest ever programme of advance factories

THE biggest ever programme of advance factories involving more than 50 buildings valued at nearly £6,500,000 was announced in London on January 15 by Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development.

Commenting on the programme, Mr. Chataway said: 'Advance factories play an important part in the industrial regeneration of the regions. Since the new regional development measures were announced, there has been a most encouraging increase in the rate of allocation of premises both for sale and to let, and it is clear that substantial new building is now required.

'In devising this programme I have taken special account of job losses expected to arise in some areas following reorganisation in the coal and steel industries.

'The programme is spread over two years and is the largest single programme of advance factory building ever undertaken since this instrument for creating work in areas of high unemployment was devised.

'This new programme will help us to create more jobs in the regions, and continue the downward trend in regional unemployment. It will, I hope, be seen as one more indication of the Government's determination to tackle the problems caused by industrial change.'

The factories will be built for the Government by the Industrial Estates Corporations in England, Scotland and Wales.

Details of the programme are as follows:

England

North Region

Location		Size (sq. ft.)
Consett	SDA	15,000
Consett	SDA	10,000 (terrace unit)
Cramlington	SDA	15,000
Cramlington	SDA	15,000
Crook	SDA	15,000
Hartlepool	SDA	15,000
Hartlepool	SDA	15,000
Jarrow/South Shields	SDA	15,000
Lillyhall	SDA	15,000
Lillyhall	SDA	10,000
Newcastle	SDA	15,000
Stanley	SDA	10,000
Sunderland	SDA	15,000
Tynemouth	SDA	15,000
Teesside	DA	15,000
Teesside	DA	15,000 (terrace unit)
Skelton	DA	15,000
	TOTAL	240,000

North West Region

Knowsley	DA	10,000
Knowsley	DA	10,000
Knowsley	DA	10,000
Irlam	IA	25,000
	TOTAL	55,000

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

A volume of tables giving particulars of the minimum, or standard, time rates of wages for the more important industries and occupations, and of the normal weekly hours for which these rates are payable. The details given relate to the position as at April 1, 1972, but any later changes known to have come into operation are shown.

£2.40 (*by post* £2.51).

Government publications can be bought from the Government Bookshops in London (post orders to PO Box 569, SE1 9NH), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through booksellers

HMSO BOOKS

Yorkshire and Humberside Region

Location		Size (sq. ft.)
Barnsley	IA	10,000
Bridlington	IA	10,000
Doncaster	IA	15,000
Doncaster	IA	10,000
Hull	IA	15,000
Normanton	IA	15,000
Rotherham	IA	15,000
S. Kirkby	IA	10,000
	TOTAL	100,000

South West Region

Camborne	DA	20,000
Penryn	DA	20,000
Callington	IA	10,000
Plymouth	IA	10,000
	TOTAL	60,000
ENGLAND	TOTAL	455,000

Scotland

Cowlairs	SDA	25,000
Hillington	SDA	15,000
Inchinnan	SDA	25,000
Motherwell	SDA	25,000
Queenslie	SDA	25,000
Uddingston	SDA	25,000
Vale of Leven	SDA	25,000
Arbroath	DA	15,000
Dundee (Already announced in August 1972)	DA	30,000
Kilbirnie	DA	25,000
	TOTAL	235,000

Wales

Brynmawr	SDA	25,000
Pontardawe	SDA	25,000
Rhondda	SDA	25,000
Rhymney Valley	SDA	25,000
Tredegar	SDA	25,000
Cardiff	IA	50,000
Cwmfelinfach	IA	25,000
Newport	IA	50,000
Rhyl	IA	10,000
	TOTAL	260,000
GRAND	TOTAL	950,000

SDA = Special Development Area
DA = Development Area
IA = Intermediate Area

Notes

The last programme of advance factories was announced in March 1970. The factories are constructed for the Department of Trade and Industry by the English, Scottish and Welsh Industrial Estates Corporations. When a factory is built, sufficient land is provided to allow for subsequent expansion.

Advance factories are let at current market value rental or sold for cash or on mortgage terms. Rented advance factories may attract a rent-free period concession. Factories sold may get the benefit of a regional development grant. The allocation of the factories to would-be occupiers is made by the Regional Directors of the Department. Besides advance factories the Department is prepared in certain cases to build factories to customers' requirements. Over the years, expenditure on advance factories has averaged rather less than 20 per cent of the Department's expenditure on factory building. The Department owns about 67 million square feet in all of industrial premises provided under the Local Employment Act or earlier legislation.

Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development, made a two-day visit to South Wales last week. He is seen here (centre) at the Swansea works of Aluminium Wire and Cable Co. Ltd. with Mr. M. Hearn (left), managing director, and Mr. W. W. Medcraft, production manager (cables). Mr. Chataway also spoke at the annual dinner of the Swansea and West Wales Institute of Bankers, and held discussions on industrial development in South Wales with the Mayor of Swansea and West Wales local authorities. Mr. Chataway also visited Merthyr Tydfil where he met local authorities and visited the factory of Hoover Ltd.

A sliced loaf helps Mr. Brian Fraser, Nuclear Enterprises Ultrasonics project manager, to demonstrate to Lord Drumalbyn (centre), the type of section displayed when the Diasonograph scans a patient. Lord Drumalbyn, Minister Without Portfolio, saw this advanced medical scanner when he toured the Nuclear Enterprises Edinburgh Laboratories accompanied by Dr. Derek H. Pringle, the company's research director (left) on January 9.

Small firms and restrictive trading agreements

THE Report of the Bolton Committee of Inquiry on Small Firms suggested that the restrictive trade practices legislation bears heavily on small firms and prevents them from making agreements which would improve their competitive position against larger firms. Yet in the 1968 Restrictive Practices Act itself there is already a useful provision, which is perhaps not sufficiently known to firms and their trade associations, whereby trading agreements made between firms—irrespective of their size—which are not injurious to the public may be exempted from investigation by the Restrictive Practices Court.

The relevant provision lies in Section 9(2) of the 1968 Act. The Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements has a statutory duty to refer to the Court all agreements on the register which contain operative restrictions. The only exception to this is that, if he considers that the restrictions in an agreement are not of such significance as to call for investigation by the Court, he may make representation to the Department of Trade and Industry under Section 9(2). If the DTI share the Registrar's view of the restrictions, directions are given relieving the Registrar of his duty to take proceedings in respect of the agreement.

Details of agreements in respect of which directions have been given, and which accordingly are not to be referred to the Restrictive Practices Court, are published regularly by DTI, in the form of Press Releases and as notices in *Trade and Industry*. A list of 19 agreements which are the subject of the latest directions given by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry appears at the end of this article. This current list brings the total number of agreements which have now been dealt with under Section 9(2) to 109.

Now that directions have been given in an appreciable number of cases, it is possible to take stock of how the provisions of Section 9(2) are being used in practice. The most striking feature of these provisions is their flexibility, for an examination of the agreements which are the subject of directions shows not only that they relate to firms of all sizes in a wide range of industries and in commerce, but also that they include a diverse range of restrictions. The only common feature they possess is that in every case the restrictions are not injurious to the public.

Generally, each agreement contains a number of restrictions, but in most cases one restriction is predominant. In 49 of the agreements, the main restriction relates to standard terms and conditions of sale or purchase, and in some instances is accompanied by formulae for adjusting contract prices in the light of changes in market conditions. In most cases of this kind the relevant trade associations recommend the use of the terms to their members. 16 agreements relate to the setting up of joint ventures, and six to the observance of codes of practice. Three agreements are between voluntary groups of distributors; these allow small firms to act collectively and enjoy the benefits of bulk purchasing and low-cost distribution without giving up their independence. They help the participants to compete with large super-markets and chain stores; their effect is to reduce prices to the consumer. Six agreements relate to the observance of standards and specifications in the production and supply of goods. The remainder of the agreements are heterogeneous; they include rationalisation schemes, metrication, restrictions in relation to the purchase of businesses, product development, guarantees, and safety requirements.

The wide range of agreements that have come within the scope of Section 9(2) and the liberal use that has been made of it clearly demonstrate that registration of an agreement does not lead inevitably to its examination by the Court. Firms can therefore be less hesitant about making registrable agreements in circumstances which do not involve significant restrictions on competition. But they should not forget that particulars of such agreements must be furnished to the Registrar before they come into effect, as otherwise the restrictions will be void and it will be unlawful to give effect to them.

If the Registrar finds objectionable features which would prevent him from making a representation to the DTI, the parties are given an opportunity to remove or modify them and frequently do so. Firms, whether large or small, who wish to make agreements which would improve their competitive position without detriment to the public, or which contain only minimal restrictions, are advised to take advantage of the Registrar's willingness to discuss the possibility of the agreements becoming the subject of directions. The Registrar cannot, of course, give firm undertakings but will be as helpful as he can. Inquiries should be made to the Office of the Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements, Chancery House, 53 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1SP (telephone: 01-242 2858).

The 19 agreements which are the subject of the current issue of directions are:

Number on the Register	*Parties*
186	National Master Tile Fixers' Association
199	Maltsters' Association of Great Britain
265	Liverpool Fruit Brokers' Association Ltd.
393	Dyers' and Finishers' Association
802	The Woollen and Worsted Trade Terms Organisation Ltd.
1051	The Council of Ironfoundry Associations
1054	British Dental Trade Association
1593	Central Electricity Generating Board and the Water-Tube Boilermakers' Association
1819	British Celanese Ltd., Hercules Powder Co. Ltd., Nelsons Acetate Ltd., James Nelson Ltd., Erinoid Ltd. and Nelsons Silk Ltd.
2267	The National Federation of Master Painters and Decorators of England and Wales
2893	Central Electricity Generating Board and The British Internal Combustion Engine Manufacturers' Association
3079	MacSymon's Stores Ltd., and Maritime and Industrial Services Ltd.
3083	United Steel Companies Ltd., Slag Reduction Co. Ltd. and Steelphalt Ltd.
3103	Bruce Peebles Ltd., The English Electric Co. Ltd., Ferranti Ltd., Bruce Peebles Industries Ltd. and Distribution Transformers Ltd.
3196	Independent Cash and Carry Group
3260	Chadburns Holdings Ltd. and Boston Fishing Group Holdings Ltd.
3266	MacSymon's Stores Ltd. and J & R Wilson and Co. (London) Ltd.
3677	Hard Aluminium Surfaces Ltd., Acorn Anodising Co. Ltd. and William John Campbell
3703	Tufted Carpet Yarn Spinners' Association

Details of these agreements and of those which have been the subject of previous directions can be found on the register at Chancery House.

Sir Alexander Glen, chairman of the British Tourist Association, and the chairmen of the National Tourist Boards met Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development on January 10. From left to right in this picture are: Mr. T. Mervyn Jones, chairman of the Welsh Tourist Board; Sir Alexander Glen; Sir Hector MacLennon, chairman of the Scottish Tourist Board; Mr. Anthony Grant; Sir Mark Henig, chairman of the English Tourist Board.

Minister to speak at fair trading conference

SIR Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, will be one of the leading speakers at a two-day conference on 'Fair Trading, Monopolies and Mergers' sponsored by the *Financial Times* and the *Investors Chronicle* at the London Hilton on March 7 and 8.

The first day of the conference will be mainly devoted to discussions on fair trading. The speakers will include Lord Redmayne, chairman of the Retail Consortium; Professor Roy Goode, who was a member of the Crowther Committee on Consumer Credit; Dame Elizabeth Ackroyd, director of the National Innovation Centre; and Bruce Millan, MP, opposition spokesman on trade affairs. The chairman on the first day will be Lord Donaldson, former chairman of the Consumer Council. Sir Ashton Roskill, chairman of the Monopolies Commission will also speak.

The second day, which is to be chaired by Lord Shawcross, chairman of the Panel on Takeovers and Mergers, will include speeches by Mr. Oliver Jessel, chairman of Jessel Securities, who will be making the case for takeovers and Mr. Graham Bannock, managing consultant of the Economists Advisory Group, who will be making the case against. Mr. Kenneth Dibben, director of Hambros Bank, Mr. A. J. Hardcastle, a partner in Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Mr. E. L. Richards, a member of the London Stock Exchange will be contributing to a forum on the City and Takeovers and Mergers.

Delegate enrolment forms are available from the Financial Times Conference Department, 388 Strand, London WC2R 0LT (Tel: 01-836 5444. Telex: 27347).

Official appointments

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has authorised the following appointments.

Sir Alan Wilson to be re-appointed as a part-time member and deputy chairman of the Electricity Council.

Mr. G. R. Chetwynd, to be re-appointed as a part-time member of the British Steel Corporation for a further period of three years from January 12, 1973.

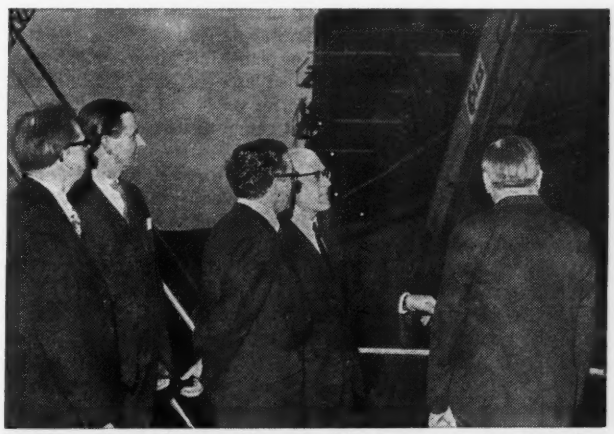
Mr. C. H. James, Mr. Charles Neill, Mr. F. L. Waring and Mr. W. H. Wattleworth, to be reappointed as members of the Domestic Coal Consumers' Council.

Newspaper to expand at Pennywell

THE Department of Trade and Industry announce that the *Echo*, Sunderland, is planning to build premises of about 60/70,000 sq. ft. on a 5½ acre site to be leased from the English Industrial Estates Corporation on the Pennywell Industrial Estate, Sunderland. The building will house a new office and production centre, incorporating the latest methods of newspaper printing.

This proposal to move away from the office in Bridge Street, Sunderland, it is hoped, will enable the *Echo* to revolutionise its production and printing methods, providing the most modern kind of newspaper, offering the best possible services to its readers and advertisers. It will offer scope for expansion and improved communications with all parts of the *Echo* circulation area.

Development of the new site should take about three years to complete. In the meantime, the *Echo* will continue to be produced at Bridge Street, Sunderland. When the move to Pennywell is complete, the *Echo* will continue to maintain an office in the centre of Sunderland.



Lord Drumalbyn, Minister without Portfolio, inspects the largest dredger ever built by Ferguson Bros. of Port Glasgow during his visit to the Scott Lithgow shipyards on the Lower Clyde last week. The dredger, being built for Civil and Marine Ltd., will be launched today (January 18). With the Minister are (left to right), Mr. T. Hinson of the Department of Trade and Industry, Mr. John Peach, director, Ferguson Bros., Mr. A. Ross Belch, chairman, and Mr. J. A. Colnn, managing director.

British Labour Statistics: Historical Abstracts 1886-1968

This unique standard work of reference brings together all the main series of official statistics compiled by the Department of Employment and its predecessors since 1886, plus some for even earlier years. It contains 389 pages of tables and 50 pages of text and the subjects covered are wage rates, earnings, hours of work, retail prices, employment, unemployment, vacancies, family expenditure, industrial accidents, and disputes, membership of trade unions, labour costs and output per head. This will be a most valuable source-book for everyone concerned with the study and formulation of economic policies. **£7** (by post £7.25)

Also available:
British Labour Statistics: Year book 1970 **£7.20** (by post £7.45)

Government publications can be bought from the Government Bookshops in London (post orders to PO Box 569, SE1 9NH), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through booksellers

HMSO BOOKS

Lockheed's TriStar programme 'of major importance in UK'

—Mr. Michael Heseltine

LOCKHEED Aircraft Corporation's plans for 575 TriStars—some with extended-range and extended fuselages—over the next ten years were welcomed by Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace and Shipping, at Burbank, California on January 8. Mr. Heseltine was speaking at the formal christening of Court Line Aviation's first TriStar—incidentally the first 400-seat configuration. 'I congratulate Court Line on their choice of aircraft,' he said, 'which combines the brilliance of the Lockheed Design Team with the technical inspiration of Rolls Royce that produced the RB 211 engine.'

Mr. Heseltine said that he had been greatly impressed during his visit to Lockheed with the tremendous enthusiasm and confidence expressed in the TriStar and its future.

'At a briefing in Burbank this morning, the Lockheed managers explained some of the reasons for their enthusiasm,' he said 'We were shown some forecasts which were based upon a detailed analysis of trends in the world airline industry and the expected needs for new airline equipment over the next decade. Lockheed believe that the volume of airline passenger traffic will nearly triple in the next 10 years. To meet that demand a lot of new airline seats are going to be required.

'Dan Haughton and the others at Lockheed firmly believe that many of those new seats will be aboard TriStar—not only the present version but a family of TriStar derivatives.

'As you may know, there are plans for an extended-range version of the TriStar, to be launched later this year. That aircraft, powered by a new and more powerful version of the Rolls-Royce RB 211 engine, will have sufficient range to carry a full payload on transatlantic routes.

'And later in this decade, Lockheed forecast a need for an extended-fuselage TriStar—one which could carry even more passengers than the 400 which can be accommodated in the Court Line aircraft you see today.

'Lockheed's forecast is that 10 years from now, more than 575 TriStars in these three versions will be in service.

'This is, of course, of tremendous interest and importance to us in the United Kingdom, where Rolls-Royce designed and now build the TriStar's engines.

'The 575 plus TriStars in Lockheed's 10-year forecast would require some 2,300 engines, including spares. These engines and the spare parts to service them, have a potential value in excess of $4.6 billion and represent long-term employment for many thousands of men and women.

'TriStar is important not only for those who fly in it, but also for those who stay behind on the ground. It has already won a reputation as the quietest big jet flying anywhere in the world today.

'Because of all these factors, the future of this programme is of major importance in Great Britain.'

Mr. Michael Heseltine (right), Minister for Aerospace and Shipping, receiving a model of Europe's first L-1011 TriStar, destined for service with Court Line Aviation, from Mr. Daniel J. Haughton, chairman of the board of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation. The presentation took place during a ceremony at the Lockheed-California Company facilities in Palmdale, California where Mr. Heseltine christened the new TriStar, 'Halcyon Days'. In association with Clarksons Holidays, the 400-passenger TriStar will be placed in service this April.

—and a new opportunity for co-operation with USA

OPPORTUNITIES for a more meaningful partnership between Europe and the US, particularly in the fields of space and aircraft production, were held out by Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace and Shipping, in a speech to the Los Angeles World Affairs Council on January 10. Mr. Heseltine is the first British Minister to speak on the US West Coast since Britain joined the EEC.

'European partnership is a beginning, not an end,' he said. 'The creation of a powerful technologically equipped European community with the integrated resources commensurate with a population of 250 million people holds further opportunities. It offers in my view a new and more meaningful partnership with you.'

Mr. Heseltine said that in the field of space the US could not have made clearer its desires for partnership, especially in the post-Apollo programme. But we in Europe had simply not been equipped to respond to such an offer as effectively as we ought to have been.

'I very much hope that the decisions of principle now taken in Europe will lead to the establishment of a single European space agency. It certainly is in Europe's interests that it should; but it is in your interests as well. As this century advances, as the bills mount, reflecting man's insatiable and timeless ambition to look over the hedge into the next field, so we shall come to the question whether we in Europe and you in America should commit our taxpayers to the costs of duplicating technological programmes that we could achieve together with only one set of bills to pay.'

On aircraft production, Mr. Heseltine thought as each aircraft became more expensive and took longer to develop, the evolving relationship between Europe and America would present new problems and new opportunities. The US aircraft industry which had supplied 70 per cent of the civil aircraft of European fleets, was entitled to a pride and confidence in its independence. But we in Europe knew how much we had paid for our internal divisions and competition. We knew we had to organise our resources properly.

'In reality no large national aerospace industry today exists in this world of free competition. A substantial proportion of the total revenue of your aerospace industry comes either through the defence or the space programmes from the American taxpayer. A similar position exists in my country. The competition therefore is much more than a simple and healthy clash between one company and another. Behind companies in certain industrial fields stand the national interests of Governments.'

On Concorde, Mr. Heseltine said the supersonic aircraft offered a saving in time which he believed would prove as irresistable as historically had every other step forward in human travel. He shared a determination that Concorde should not diminish the environmental qualities that were of concern.

UK-Malaysia air services agreement

AGREEMENT has been reached between the Governments of Malaysia and United Kingdom on a new air services agreement. Texts signed in Kuala-Lumpur recently provide for air services of both parties to continue after the present agreement lapses on January 24 and also for the immediate provision of MAS services to Brunei.

Humber Oil Pollution Control Centre opens

THE Humber Oil Pollution Control Centre at Immingham was opened on January 11 by Mr. J. N. Archer, Under-Secretary, Marine Division, Department of Trade and Industry.

In his opening address Mr. Archer said that this was the first event of what he called an 'Anti-Marine Pollution Year'. He said that this coming October a major international conference on Marine Pollution would be held in London, and went on: 'Its ambitious aim is the achievement of the complete elimination of the wilful and intentional pollution of the seas by oil and noxious substances other than oil and the minimisation of accidental spills. We are currently in the thick of preparatory work for this including consultations with other Government departments, the Chamber of Shipping and other countries.

'Our Government has long been in the lead in promoting measures to combat marine pollution; the discharge of oil, except in an emergency, into United Kingdom territorial waters has been an offence since 1922; in 1954, the United Kingdom Government convened the Conference which led to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954, which is still the principal international instrument; only last month the United Kingdom was one of the first countries to introduce the 1969 amendments to this Convention which totally prohibits the discharge within 50 miles of land of oil and oily mixtures from cargo tanks of tankers, and also reduces the permissible discharge outside these areas to a level which would cause the resultant film of oil to disappear in two hours.

'However, the amount of oil and other potentially hazardous cargoes carried by sea increases year by year, and whatever is done to guard against marine pollution accidents will sometimes happen. For example oil drilling in the North Sea constitutes an added risk.

'This is where the activities of the Humber Oil Pollution Action Committee are so important. The Committee brings together the various interests concerned in the public and private sectors in this important district, and makes possible a prompt response to any marine pollution incidents occurring between Whitby and the Wash.'

Mr. Archer said that the present arrangements had their origin in 1970 when it was felt that insufficient attention was being given to the risks of pollution of the coastline including the beaches of resorts such as Cleethorpes, Mablethorpe and Skegness.

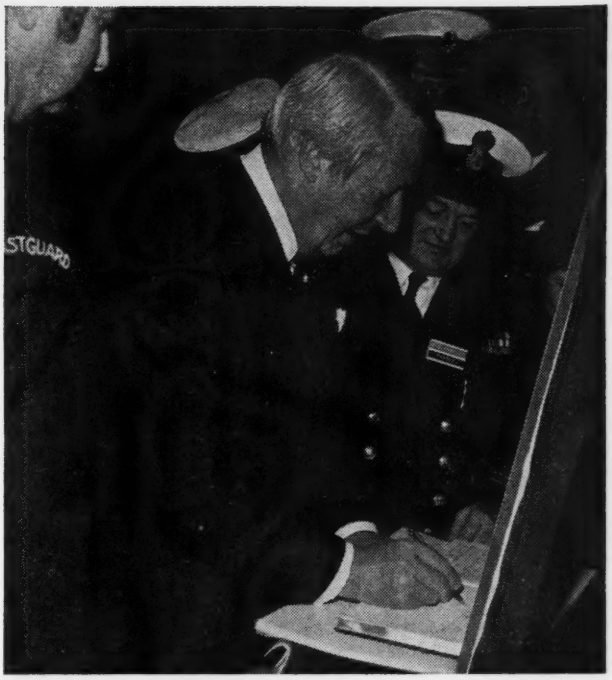
'In July 1970 there was a meeting at the Grimsby Chamber of Commerce and Shipping which led to the formation of the present Committee which has met regularly since, and has produced a comprehensive anti-pollution plan which is among the most carefully considered in the country.

'Experience soon showed that there was a need for a control station on the South Bank of the Humber, as near as possible to a deep water tidal berth where equipment would be kept, operations directed and operators sheltered and rested.

'The British Transport Docks Board were co-operative, adaptations and repairs were undertaken, and we now have a perfectly adequate control centre which has been fully operable since September 1972, and very soon, two tanks of dispersant each of 11,500 gallons capacity, will be installed nearby.

'The Action Committee is making continuing efforts to improve the state of preparedness and our Senior Nautical Surveyor in the District, spares no efforts to provide the most efficient anti-pollution organisation possible given the resources available.

'We are constantly asking ourselves in Marine Division how well-prepared we are for dealing with a major marine pollution incident. It is very much a matter of judgment; to guard fully against every possible contingency would involve unjustifiable immobilisation of ships and very heavy expenditure but we aim to have sufficient resources available or on early call to deal with the most likely occurrences expeditiously and to give us a good chance of responding effectively to a major disaster.'



The Prime Minister signs the visitors' log on the Coastguard stand at the International Boat Show in London, watched by the Deputy Chief Inspector, Cmdr. H. S. May (left) and Station Officer E. Hartley, Clacton. This year's display featured a number of subjects of special interest to yachtsmen—safety equipment and techniques, the Channel surveillance scheme, the Coastguard Service's passage reporting scheme, and Yachtmaster's certificates.

Marine inquiry

THE Department of Trade and Industry have ordered an Inquiry into the conduct of Christopher Noel Heslop and his fitness to hold a certificate of competency as Master (foreign-going).

The Inquiry, which is to be held under Section 471 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894, will take place at the Traffic Commissioner's Court, Low Friar Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, at 10.30 a.m. on Wednesday, January 31, 1973.

Overhead electric lines in Surrey—Public inquiry postponed

THE public inquiry into the South Eastern Electricity Board's application for the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry's consent to the placing of a 132 kV overhead line across lands in the Rural District of Dorking and Horley and the Urban District of Dorking has been postponed. Previously arranged to open on Tuesday, February 6 in the Wilkinson Centre, off West Street, Dorking, Surrey, the inquiry will now begin on Tuesday, June 26, 1973 at 10.30 a.m.

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Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER Section 35 of the Patents Act, 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified.

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
December 8, 1972		
1,248,239	International Standard Electric Corporation	A frequency modulator arrangement
1,276,299	Hawker Siddeley Dynamics Limited	Improvements in amplitude-stabilised audio oscillators
December 15, 1972		
1,117,551	George Shoji Joshida	Anti-theft mechanism for motor vehicles
1,140,372	Ronald Fortune	Slide gates valves
1,120,877	Kocks-Wermelskirchen Gesellschaft mit beschrankter Haftung	Improvements in multi-stand rollings mills
1,122,347	Kocks-Wermelskirchen Gesellschaft mit beschrankter Haftung	Stretch forging machines
1,213,862	Licentia Patent-Verwaltung GmbH.	Aircraft undercarriage wheels
1,252,499	Societe Gambs. SA	Optical apparatus involving two light beams
December 21, 1972		
1,077,373	Coal Industry (Patents) Ltd.	Methods of an apparatus for effecting the smokeless combustion of bituminous cake and non-caking coals
1,186,847	Solvay and Cie	Process for the preparation of chlorinated polyvinyl chloride
1,131,782	International Standard Electric Corporation	Improvements in casings
1,193,603	International Standard Electric Corporation	Time multiplex sawtooth comparison coder
1,215,637	Friedrich Kocks	Treatment of metal melts
1,219,956	Friedrich Kocks	Treatment of metal melts
1,237,959	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Damped wave tone generator

LONDON EMBASSY HOTEL

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Bayswater Road, London W.2.
Tel: 01-2291212

Internal transport of medical supplies at the new McMaster University Health and Sciences Centre at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, is carried out by British-made Lansing Bagnall POES 4 pallet transporters. The trucks have been adapted by Lansing Bagnall of Canada Ltd. for the work, and incorporate non-marking tyres, soundproofing, and crushable non-marking bumpers to minimise damage to walls and doors.

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
December 28, 1972		
977,367	The Coventry Hood and Sidescreen Co. Ltd.	Joining together of two pieces of fabric having thermoplastic coatings
1,110,993	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Semiconductors
1,169,749	S.A.T.U.J.O.	Formwork, for forming ducts or cells in concrete
1,116,609	Creed and Co. Ltd.	Binary coded mosaic apparatus
1,216,266	Creed and Co. Ltd.	Data transmitting apparatus
1,237,601	Creed and Co. Ltd.	A printer using a solid state semiconductor material as a switch
December 29, 1972		
1,187,355	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault and Automobiles Peugeot	Electrically driven sliding panel assemblies
1,190,327	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault and Automobiles Peugeot	Arrangements for simultaneously locking automobile doors
1,205,113	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault and Automobiles Peugeot	Fast-annealing malleable cast iron
1,205,702	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault	An arrangement for successively applying the brakes of a trailer and of a tractor to which the trailer is attached
1,210,018	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault	Automotive passenger vehicle convertible into a utility vehicle
1,215,061	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault and Automobiles Peugeot	Window regulator handles
1,222,711	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault and Automobiles Peugeot	Seat cushion made of flexible cellular material for vehicles

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above Patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

E. ARMITAGE
Comptroller

ECGD addresses

The Export Credits Guarantee Department's head office is at Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL (Tel. 01-606 6699). ECGD has 20 local offices in various parts of the United Kingdom; these are listed from time to time in *Trade and Industry*.

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1963 prices		at 1963 prices			at 1963 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963							
£m in base year	26,853	20,130	4,994	1,083	1,012	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1967	113	110	132	124	124	186	−37	13	22	−315	−557	242
1968	117	113	139	132	145	161	23	75	41	−271	−648	377
1969	119	113	138	140	150	342	232	26	27	444	−143	587
1970	121	116	142	150	168	265	214	42	13	681	12	669
1971	123	119	141	140	165	24	−153	−4	36	1,042	299	743
1970 3rd qtr	122	117	141	150	166	103	44	7	—	81	−72	153
4th qtr	123	118	144	157	174	81	72	23	15	228	60	168
1971 1st qtr	121	116	140	144	156	89	41	−1	−44	124	−67	191
2nd qtr	122	119	141	137	168	−67	−114	11	38	297	113	184
3rd qtr	123	120	141	142	168	−34	−59	−9	6	361	177	184
4th qtr	124	122	142	135	167	36	−21	−6	36	260	76	184
1972 1st qtr	121	123	145	136	167	−149	−110	−6	−29	38	−125	163
2nd qtr	126	126	144	122	185	−105	−142	−5	31	84	−75	159
3rd qtr	126	128	141	120	175	−86	−109	3	−24	−106	−280	174
% change latest 2 quarters: on prev. 2 quarters	+2.3	+3.6	−0.6	−10.5	+4.1							
on a year earlier	+2.3	+6.1	+0.9	−13.0	+5.6							

	Index of industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour			Trade§	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices	% increase on a year earlier	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used‡	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales‡	Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: mid-month count	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: % of total employees	Unfilled vacancies for adults: mid-month count	Exports	Imports
			at 1966 prices	monthly averages	Index‡								at current prices	
Base of index	1963	1963	1966		Jan 16, 1962		1963	1963	Jan 31, 1956†				1963	1963
£m in base year			11,372	thousands						thousands		thousands	4 282	4,382
1968	119.8	121.4	103.1	93.1	125.0	4.7	117.3	115.3	187.3	536	2.3	188	147	159
1969	122.9	125.6	102.4	82.3	131.8	5.4	121.4	119.8	197.4	531	2.3	200	165	165
1970	124.2	127.2	103.6	91.4	140.2	6.4	126.2	127.7	217.7	568	2.5	186	184	181
1971	124.9	126.7	103.8	108.5	153.4	9.4	132.6	137.7	246.4	737	3.2	129	205	195
1972										816	3.6	145	213 p	226 p
1970 4th qtr	125.0	128.8	103.6	93	144.0	7.7	127.3	131.4	228.3	582	2.5	176	199	190
1971 1st qtr	124.3	126.4	101.8	91	147.9	8.6	129.7	134.4	237.5	634	2.8	150	186	189
2nd qtr	125.1	127.0	103.2	95	153.2	9.8	133.1	137.2	242.4	709	3.1	128	212	197
3rd qtr	125.6	127.1	104.4	116	155.3	10.1	134.1	139.2	248.6	772	3.4	119	214	194
4th qtr	124.6	126.4	105.9	132	157.3	9.2	133.6	140.0	257.0	832	3.7	118	210	199
1972 1st qtr	122.3	125.4	106.1	121	159.7	8.0	135.0	141.6	265.9	870	3.8	124	204	212
2nd qtr	128.9	129.5	108.4	144	162.7	6.2	136.1	143.4	272.0	834	3.7	133	213	216
3rd qtr	130.0	132.1	111.6	142	165.4	6.5	139.4	146.0	103.4 †	807	3.6	146	192	214
4th qtr							148.2 p	148.9 p		752	3.3	178	243 p	269 p
Apr	127.8	129.2	107.7	127	161.8	6.3	136.0	142.6	268.6	871	3.8	128	208	218
May	129.6	129.9	107.8	151	162.6	6.1	136.2	143.4	271.7	834	3.7	134	208	215
Jun	129.3	129.4	109.4	154	163.7	6.1	136.1	144.1	275.8	798	3.5	139	224	215
Jul	129.8	132.3	112.4	128	164.2	5.8	137.3	144.9	100.0†	803	3.5	140	209	196
Aug	129.3	131.8	111.8	157	165.5	6.6	139.6	146.0	103.5	807	3.6	148	137	184
Sep	130.8	132.3	110.9	140	166.4	7.0	141.2	147.0	106.8	812	3.6	151	230	262
Oct	132.7	134.0	112.3	150	168.7	7.9	144.8	148.2	107.6	774	3.4	165	254	262
Nov			112.8	157 p	169.3	7.6	147.4 p	149.1 p	108.2 p	756	3.3	180	243	261
Dec							152.3 p	149.4 p		728	3.2	189	232 p	253 p
% change latest 3 months: on prev. 3 months	+1.1	+1.7	+0.7	+1.8	+2.2		+6.3	+2.0	..	−6.8		+21.6	+26.5	+20.8
on a year earlier	+4.5	+4.8	+6.3	+16.9	+7.5		+10.9	+6.4	..	−9.6		+50.8	+15.6	+29.7

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted (†) New series from July 1972 based on July 31, 1972 = 100. (§) On a balance of payments basis.

Monthly report of the economic situation

The following report on the economic situation, prepared by HM Treasury, will be published in *Economic Trends* for January at the end of the month. Unless otherwise stated, this report is based on seasonally-adjusted data.

SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES

.. not available	r revised
— nil or less than half the final digit shown	* five week period
p provisional	ø fifty-three week period

Recent developments

THE limited information available on the development of the economy in the fourth quarter of 1972 points to continued buoyancy of demand and activity. The volume of retail sales and new car registrations were both at a high level in October and November; there was a sharp increase in the index of industrial production in October; and the level of unemployment was falling fast during the quarter, whilst the number of unfilled vacancies continued to increase.

In the third quarter the three separate estimates of domestic product (output, expenditure and income) showed widely divergent movements, but the balance of evidence suggests a further rise in the level of activity. The output estimate, which is probably the best available indicator of the change in domestic product last year, rose by ¾ per cent in the third quarter, but to some extent this understates the underlying rate of increase because the second quarter figure probably included some making good of production lost in the first quarter, as a result of the miners' strike, while output in the third quarter was adversely affected by the construction dispute.

The seasonally adjusted total of unemployed in Great Britain excluding school-leavers and adult students fell by 29,000 in December to stand at 728,000 or 3.2 per cent of the labour force. This is a net fall of 125,000 compared with a year earlier. Most other labour market indicators confirm the trend shown by the unemployment figures. Unfilled adult vacancies rose by a further 9,000 in December; this was the twelfth consecutive monthly rise, and takes vacancies to their highest level since April 1970. There was also a sharp drop in 1972 in the number of redundancies. The estimated number of redundancies recorded as due to take effect during the first 11 months of the year was about 174,000 compared with 315,000 in the same months of 1971 and over 200,000 in the first 11 months of 1970.

The volume of retail sales in the three months September-November was ¾ per cent higher than the preceding three months (which included a high July figure) and 6½ per cent more than a year earlier. Sales by clothing and footwear shops and 'other non-food shops' (which include department stores and mail-order businesses) rose by 1 and 2 per cent respectively compared with the preceding three months, while sales by durable goods shops were unchanged. Sales by food shops showed a small reduction. New credit extended by finance houses and retailers reached a record £235 million in November and in the three months to November was 5 per cent higher than in the previous three months. New car registrations were at a high level in October and November, and in the three months September to November they were 2 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 17 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Private sector housing starts were 1½ per cent higher in the three months September to November than in the previous three months.

Customs notices of interest to exporters

THE following Public Notices issued by HM Customs and Excise relate to various aspects of export procedure. Copies of these Notices may be obtained from the local Officer of Customs and Excise, whose address appears in the telephone directory and to whom all inquiries should be addressed, or from the Secretary, HM Customs and Excise, 39-41 Mark Lane, London, EC3R 7HE.

General Notice	
49	Temporary importations: international co-operation.
77E	Purchase tax—exports.
77X	Purchase tax—retail export schemes.
104	Temporary importations and exportations under ATA and ECS Carnets.
112	Authorised hours for Customs work at ports, airports and in long rooms and charges for attendance given at the request of merchants.
112A	Charges for attendance given at private premises at the request of merchants.
118	Samples required for the purpose of promoting exports from the United Kingdom: admission without payment of Customs duty and purchase tax.
206	Export trade reliefs: temporary importation for process or repair.
207	Reimported goods: relief from Customs duty and purchase tax.
210	Temporary importation of films and similar goods for copying, printing, etc., to fulfil export orders.
215	Relief from Customs duty and purchase tax on importations of goods intended for export which are not otherwise eligible for relief.
275	Documentation of Exports for Statistical Purposes.
290	Export of personal and household effects.
300	Export reliefs scheduling scheme.
300A	Export reliefs scheduling scheme, supplementary particulars.
467	The New Customs Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification.
Exchange Control	Notice to Exporters. Issue dated September 1970. (Issued by Bank of England—also obtained from any bank.)
Drawback	
7	Drawback on mixed or blended beers when exported or deposited in bonded warehouse.
77M	British-made cars and motorcycles; tax free sales to tourists, etc.
132	Sugar: all matters relating to the importation, warehousing and export of sugar and sugar goods, and to the use of surcharge-free sugar for certain purposes.
172	Hydrocarbon oils: drawback of duty.
218	The conditions and procedures under which drawback of import duty may be claimed on goods which are exported in the same state as they were in when imported.
219	The conditions and procedures under which drawback of import duty may be claimed upon the exportation of goods produced or manufactured in this country from imported materials.
224	The examination of bottled beer, exported on drawback, at the premises of a licensed brewer for sale, or beer dealer, as an alternative to examination on the quay.
291	Claims for drawback on goods exported where there has been a variation in the duty rate.
372	Notice to exporters and other traders regarding goods exported, shipped as stores or deposited in bonded warehouse on drawback; authorisation of signatories to drawback claims.
430	Tables of rates of sugar surcharge, distribution payments and corresponding repayments.
430A	Table of rates of sugar surcharge and distribution payment on imported invert sugar and other imported goods containing sugar and repayment rates of exported invert sugar and exported beer.

Over the same period public sector starts fell by 6 per cent despite a relatively high November total. In recent months the level of construction activity has been affected by the construction strike, so that the underlying trend is unclear. Similarly, the trend of the volume of trade is still obscured by the effects of the dock strike. It seems clear that the upward trend in the volume of imports has continued, and there is some indication that the volume of exports is now also on an upward trend.

The index of industrial production rose by about 1½ per cent in October. In the three months August to October the all industries index was 1 per cent higher than in the previous three months but this comparison is affected to some extent by the construction strike in the third quarter. Manufacturing production, which was not affected by the strike, was 1¾ per cent higher in the three months to October than in the preceding three months.

There was a deficit on visible trade of £93 million in December. The surplus on invisibles is estimated to have continued at a monthly rate of about £55 million, so that the current account was in deficit.

The value of exports in December was £828 million on a balance of payments basis, and in the second half of the year they were 4 per cent higher than in the first half, reflecting an increase of 12 per cent in deliveries to Western Europe. This comparison is unlikely to have been affected by the dock strike since distortions to the figures had probably worked through by the end of December. Imports in December were £921 million. In the second half of 1972 they were 10 per cent higher in value than in the previous six months: this increase largely reflects the effect of the floating of the pound on the sterling value of imports and higher import volume arising from the growth of domestic demand and output.

The latest forecasts of capital expenditure provided to the Department of Trade and Industry in November/December suggest that there may be a rise of between 2 and 5 per cent in the volume of manufacturing investment in 1973 (a similar rise to that suggested by the previous survey), followed by a sharp increase in 1974. Most industry groups are expected to increase their investment in 1973, with strong rises in the vehicles, textiles, leather and clothing industries. Investment by the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) may rise by about 6 per cent in 1973 with a further more modest increase in 1974.

National income and expenditure in the third quarter

The three measures of domestic product again moved extremely unevenly in the third quarter of 1972. This may have been because of certain factors which made the expenditure estimate, and to some extent the income estimate also, particularly liable to error, so that the output estimate is probably the best available indicator of recent trends. This showed an increase of ¾ per cent compared with the second quarter, but the recorded figures probably understate the underlying rate of increase for reasons given above.

The expenditure-based estimate of domestic product showed a fall of ½ per cent in the third quarter but much of this may well have been due to timing differences in the recording of imports, exports and stock-building. The volume of consumers' expenditure rose by 1½ per cent and was more than 6 per cent higher than in the third quarter of 1971. Public authorities' current expenditure rose by 2 per cent but gross fixed investment was 2½ per cent lower than in the second quarter, with investment in new dwellings and other buildings and works (which was affected by the construction strike) falling by 4 per cent. There was a further substantial rundown of stocks in the third quarter.

Real personal disposable income showed a small increase in the third quarter and was 8 per cent higher than a year earlier. The ratio of savings to personal disposable income fell back a little in the third quarter, but at 9.7 per cent it was again very high.

Prices and incomes

The all-items retail price index (not seasonally adjusted) rose by about one-third of 1 per cent in November. This was a much smaller increase than in October and substantially below the average rise in earlier months. The November increase was mainly due to higher prices of certain seasonal foods, notably apples, tomatoes, eggs and fish. The index excluding seasonal food increased by only 0.2 per cent between October and November, which was the smallest monthly percentage increase in this index since November 1969: most of the rise probably occurred in the pre-standstill period.

Wholesale prices of home sales of manufactured products rose by ¼ per cent in December compared with about ½ per cent in the previous month. The December increase was very largely due to a rise of ¾ per cent in manufactured food prices, and the index excluding food, drink and tobacco increased by less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. Prices of basic materials and fuels used by manufacturing industry rose sharply in December, with the increase largely reflecting higher food prices.

The index of hourly wage rates (not seasonally adjusted) increased by ½ per cent in November, much less than in most earlier months of the year. The increase was mainly due to increases effective from the first week of the month—before the standstill was announced—for workers employed in road passenger transport and local authorities' services. The index in November was 16½ per cent higher than a year earlier, and 8 per cent higher than in July, with this latter increase mainly reflecting the engineering and construction settlements in August and September respectively. The seasonally adjusted index of average earnings increased by 1½ per cent in October, to stand at about 15 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Financial developments

The money stock, broadly defined (M3), rose by £290 million (1¾ per cent) in the November banking month; the narrow version (M1) increased by £20 million (¼ per cent). In the latest three months M3 has grown by 4¾ per cent and M1 by 3 per cent. The quarterly analysis of advances by banks in Great Britain shows lending to United Kingdom residents to have risen by £1,300 million in the three months to mid-November compared with a rise of £1,674 million in the previous three months; lending to the financial sector, persons and manufacturing was in each case lower than in the earlier period. In the month to mid-December the banks' combined reserve ratio rose from 14.3 per cent to 15.7 per cent.

A call for Special Deposits amounting to 2 per cent of eligible liabilities on December 13—payable in two equal instalments on January 3 and 17—was announced by the Bank of England on December 21. This call, together with the rise in short-term interest rates, was intended to help moderate the pace of monetary expansion. After the hardening of money market rates in the first half of December, the clearing banks raised their base rates from 7 to 7½ per cent; following the further rise in market rates in late December, three of the main clearing banks increased their base rates to 8½ per cent and the fourth to 8¼ per cent.

The United Kingdom official reserves fell by US $249 million during December to stand at US $5,646 million at the end of the month. This was after the normal end-year debt service payments to the United States and Canada of US $260 million.

Detailed statistics of UK overseas trade

Each month the Overseas Trade Statistics give a considerable amount of detail about United Kingdom imports, exports and commodities and, for many of them, the most important countries of consignment. The information in these statistics is a summary of much more detailed information. This is derived from declarations made by traders to HM Customs and Excise under the descriptions in the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification (which has about 6,000 commodity headings); there are 188 specified countries for consignment. The fully detailed information is not published on a monthly basis but, when circumstances allow, HM Customs and Excise can supply detailed information about trade under individual descriptions of the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification and with individual countries or through United Kingdom ports, either for particular months or for longer periods. A charge is made which covers the cost of the service. Applications should be made to the Statistical Office, Bill of Entry Section, HM Customs and Excise, 27 Victoria Avenue; Southend-on-Sea, Essex, SS2 6AL (Tel. Southend (0702) 49421, ext. 316 or 323 for Imports, or ext. 314 or 315 for Exports; Telex 99112 CUSEX Southend).

Value of trade in December

Summary

General assessment. In December, the current account of the balance of payments was in deficit. The surplus on invisibles is estimated to have continued at a monthly rate of about £55 million; but this was more than offset by a deficit on visible trade of £93 million, seasonally adjusted, which reflected a high level of imports. Over 1972 as a whole the current account was probably in small deficit.

Exports. The value of exports in December was £828 million seasonally adjusted, on a balance of payments basis. In the second half of the year, exports were 4 per cent higher by value than in the first half, reflecting an increase of 12 per cent in deliveries to Western Europe. This comparison is unlikely to be appreciably affected by last year's dock strike since the distortions to the trade figures had probably worked through by the end of December. The increase in the value of exports between the two halves of 1972 suggests that, after allowing for price movements, there was some small increase in the volume of exports following the fall of 3 per cent which took place between the second half of 1971 and the first half of 1972.

For 1972 as a whole the value of exports was 4 per cent higher than in 1971.

Note: In arriving at the export figure for December the net allowance for factors affecting recording has been provisionally assessed as nil and in consequence no adjustment has been necessary (see Note 1(e)).

TABLE 1. VISIBLE TRADE ON BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BASIS

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million per month

	Exports (fob)	Imports (fob)	Visible balance
1970	658	657	+ 1
1971	733	708	+ 25
1972 p	761	820	− 59
1970 1st quarter	644	623	+ 21
2nd quarter	653	667	− 14
3rd quarter	624	648	− 24
4th quarter	710	690	+ 20
1971 1st quarter	664	686	− 22
2nd quarter	755	717	+ 38
3rd quarter	762	703	+ 59
4th quarter	750	724	+ 26
1972 1st quarter	729	770	− 41
2nd quarter	760	785	− 25
3rd quarter	685	778	− 93
4th quarter p	866	940	− 74
July	746	714	+ 32
August	488	668	−180
September	820	953	−133
October p	905	951	− 46
November p r	866	947	− 81
December p	828	921	− 93
3rd quarter	685	778	− 93
4th quarter p	866	940	− 74

p Provisional estimates.
r Revised estimates.

TABLE 1A. Three-monthly averages**

	Exports (fob)	Imports (fob)	Visible balance
1972 January	740	729	+11
February	754	755	− 1
March	729	770	−41
April	732	789	−57
May	731	790	−59
June	760	785	−25
July	762	760	+ 2
August	677	721	−44
September	685	778	−93
October	738	857	−119
November	864	950	−86
December	866	940	−74

** Average of month shown and two preceding months (See Note 1 (d)).

Imports. In December the value of imports was £921 million, seasonally adjusted on a balance of payments basis. In the second half year, imports were 10 per cent higher in value than in the previous six months: the increase largely reflects the effect of the floating of the £ on the sterling value of imports and an increase in volume arising from the growth of domestic output and expenditure.

For 1972 as a whole, the value of imports was 16 per cent higher than in 1971.

TABLE 2. EXPORTS

Seasonally adjusted values § — £ million per month

	Overseas trade statistics basis (fob)	Coverage adjustments	Net allowance for factors affecting recording †	Balance of payments basis (fob)
1970	672	−27	+13	658
1971	765	−41	+ 9	733
1972 p	812	−51	—	761
1970 1st quarter	657	−26	+13	644
2nd quarter	668	−29	+13	653
3rd quarter	636	−25	+13	624
4th quarter	725	−30	+15	710
1971 1st quarter	680	−30	+14	664
2nd quarter	780	−41	+16	755
3rd quarter	798	−46	+10	762
4th quarter	801	−46	− 5	750
1972 1st quarter	776	−48	—	729
2nd quarter	809	−49	—	760
3rd quarter	734	−49	—	685
4th quarter p	925	−59	—	866
July	801	−55	—	746
August	531	−42	—	488
September	869	−49	—	820
October p	963	−58	—	905
November p r	930	−64	—	866
December p	883	−55	—	828
3rd quarter	734	−49	—	685
4th quarter p	925	−59	—	866

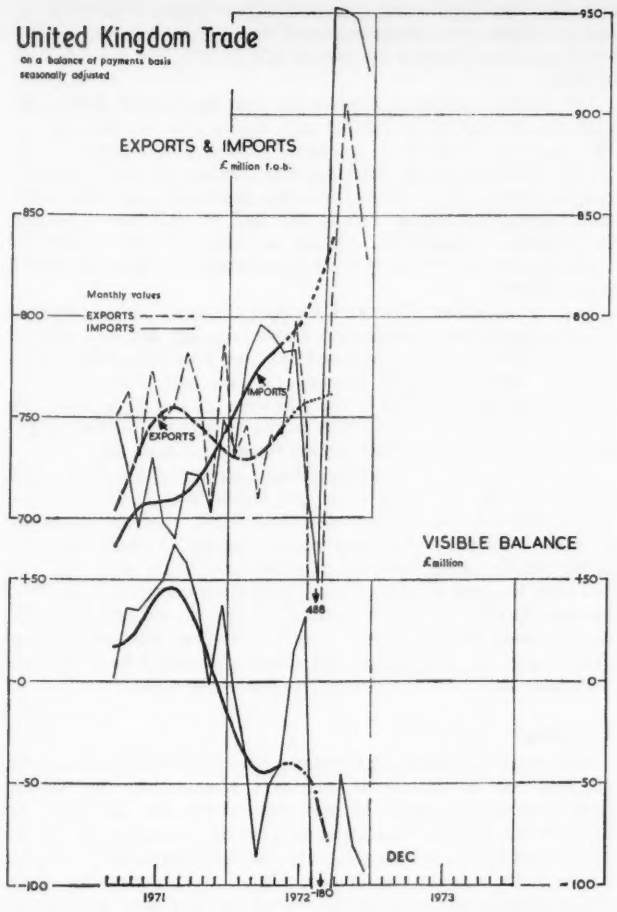
§ Components and totals are rounded independently.
† See Note 1(e).
p Provisional estimates.
r Revised estimate.

Table 3. IMPORTS

Seasonally adjusted values § — £ million per month

	Overseas Trade Statistics basis (cif)	Adjustments to balance of payments basis: Freight insurance and other valuation adjustments	Adjustments to balance of payments basis: Coverage adjustments ‡	Balance of payments basis (fob)
1970	753	−77	−20	657
1971	819	−86	−26	708
1972 p	930	−86	−24	820
1970 1st quarter	715	−71	−21	623
2nd quarter	762	−76	−19	667
3rd quarter	740	−78	−14	648
4th quarter	796	−83	−24	690
1971 1st quarter	794	−87	−21	686
2nd quarter	822	−87	−18	717
3rd quarter	817	−84	−30	703
4th quarter	845	−86	−35	724
1972 1st quarter	882	−82	−30	770
2nd quarter	891	−87	−19	785
3rd quarter	888	−83	−27	778
4th quarter p	1,058	−97	−21	940
July	809	−76	−19	714
August	776	−76	−33	668
September	1,080	−98	−28	953
October p	1,069	−99	−19	951
November p r	1,067	−98	−22	947
December p	1,039	−95	−23	921
3rd quarter	888	−83	−27	778
4th quarter p	1,058	−97	−21	940

§ Components and totals are rounded independently.
p Provisional estimates.
r Revised estimates.
‡ Including adjustments for arrivals of and payments for United States military aircraft, etc.



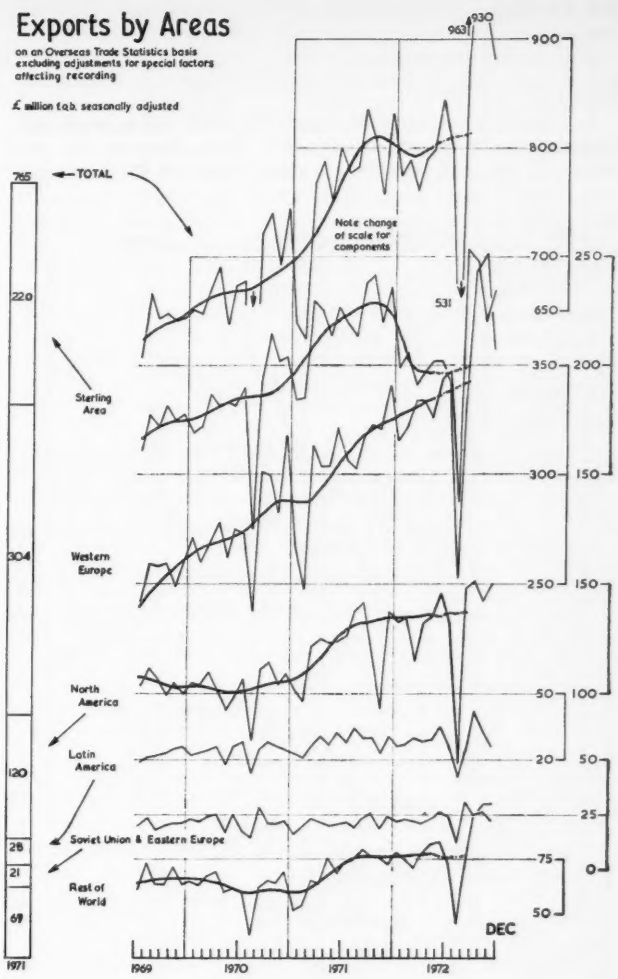


TABLE 4. Recorded values
Overseas trade statistics basis

£ million per month

		Exports fob ††	Imports cif ‡
1970	2nd quarter	688.0	785.0
	3rd quarter	608.5	719.3
	4th quarter	741.0	792.5
1971	1st quarter	673.4	811.3
	2nd quarter	794.9	829.3
	3rd quarter	767.4	790.0
	4th quarter	822.9	847.3
1972	1st quarter	770.7	905.7
	2nd quarter	843.9	910.6
	3rd quarter	683.3	850.0
	4th quarter p	950.0	1,061.8
	October	995.3	1,091.5
	November r	1,000.7	1,122.0
	December p	854.0	971.9

†† No adjustment has been made in this table for special factors affecting the recording of exports (see Note 1(e))
‡ Including arrivals of US military aircraft
p Provisional estimates
r Revised estimates

TABLE 5. EXPORTS: AREAS¶
Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values††

£ million fob per month

		Total	Sterling area	Western Europe Total	EEC	EFTA	North America	Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of world
1971		765	220	304	161	116	120	28	21	69
1972 p		812	198	348	186	132	133	28	23	79
1972	1st quarter	776	199	322	171	122	127	28	22	75
	2nd quarter	809	200	332	178	126	137	30	23	81
	3rd quarter	734	159	346	187	132	116	21	22	62
	4th quarter p	925	235	385	203	145	148	34	24	97
	October	963	245	399	208	151	152	42	24	93
	November	930	252	370	194	143	143	33	26	99
	December p	883	208	385	207	143	150	26	22	99
	3rd quarter	734	159	346	187	132	116	21	22	62
	4th quarter p	925	235	385	203	145	148	34	24	97

¶ See Note 1(b).
†† No adjustment has been made in this table for special factors affecting the recording of exports.
p Provisional estimates.

(*continued on next page*)

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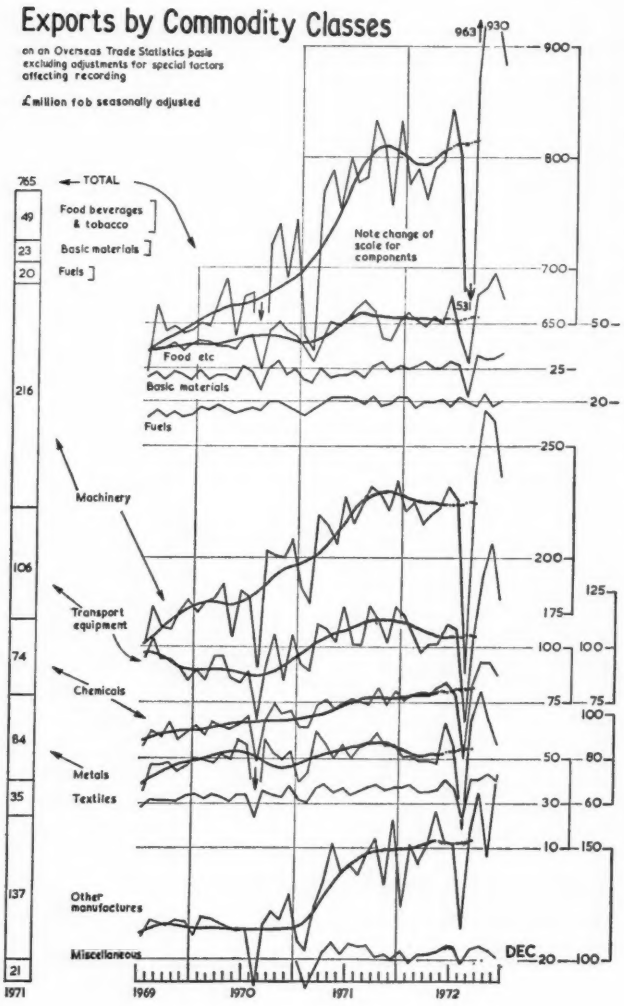
UK TRADE
continued

Exports*

In December the value of exports was £828 million, seasonally adjusted, on a balance of payments basis. Between the two halves of last year exports by value increased by 4 per cent and after allowing for movements in export prices, it seems likely that the volume of exports increased slightly following the decline which occurred between the second half of 1971 and the first half of 1972.



The modest increase in exports last year was in part due to the weakness of demand in sterling area markets. In the first half of 1972 deliveries to the sterling area fell considerably compared with the previous six months, reflecting lower activity in some countries and the imposition of import controls in South Africa and some other African countries. The second half of 1972 saw a further small decline in deliveries. Among our other markets exports to Latin America fell by nearly 6 per cent between the first and second halves of 1972.

Exports to Western Europe have been the most buoyant feature of our recent export performance. Between the first and second halves of 1972 shipments increased by 12 per cent. Exports to North America were unchanged between the two half years but since deliveries in the early part of the year were high as trade recovered from the East Coast dock strike in the United States, the underlying picture is one of slow growth throughout the year.

Among the main commodity groups, exports of machinery and transport equipment were 4 per cent higher in the second half of 1972 compared with the previous six months, reflecting increases in both machinery and road motor vehicles. Exports of road motor vehicles were, however, at a low level in the first half year and over the year as a whole they were 8 per cent below the 1971 average. Exports of semi-manufactured goods increased by 5 per cent between the two halves of last year. Over the same period deliveries of food, beverages and tobacco increased by 6 per cent and there was a rise of 5 per cent in exports of fuels.

Imports*

The value of imports in December was £921 million, seasonally adjusted, on a balance of payments basis. Over the second half year imports were 10 per cent above the level in the previous six months. This increase is largely accounted for by the effects of the floating of sterling, and the rising demand for imports as the home economy expanded. Higher world prices for some major commodities towards the end of the year also contributed. For 1972 as a whole, the value of imports was 16 per cent higher than in the previous year.

In the second half of 1972 imports of industrial materials increased by 12 per cent compared with the previous six months largely resulting from a strong growth in imports of semi-manufactured goods. Imports of finished manufactures also increased sharply—by 15 per cent. Among non-manufactures, imports of food, beverages and tobacco rose by 4 per cent while arrivals of fuel were little changed.

Among the major sources of our imports, arrivals from Western Europe expanded by 13 per cent between the two halves of 1972.

* See Note 1(b).

TABLE 6. EXPORTS: COMMODITY CLASSES¶ Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values†† — £ million fob per month

					Manufactures									
						Machinery and transport equipment								
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles	Other transport equipment	Chemicals	Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures	Textiles	Other manufactures	Miscellaneous
1971	765	49	23	20	652	322	216	82	24	74	84	35	137	21
1972 p	812	55	27	20	688	334	226	76	32	80	85	37	152	22
1972 1st quarter	776	52	26	20	662	325	220	73	33	77	81	36	139	21
2nd quarter	809	55	26	20	684	329	224	77	27	81	84	37	157	24
3rd quarter	734	46	23	20	616	298	206	61	30	70	76	33	141	23
4th quarter p	925	67	31	21	780	384	255	93	39	91	98	41	167	24
October	963	66	30	24	811	392	266	92	36	93	110	41	173	26
November	930	73	30	18	784	405	262	93	53	93	98	43	146	24
December p	883	62	32	20	746	357	236	94	28	87	86	40	182	21
3rd quarter	734	46	23	20	616	298	206	61	30	70	76	33	141	23
4th quarter p	925	67	31	21	780	384	255	93	39	91	98	41	167	24

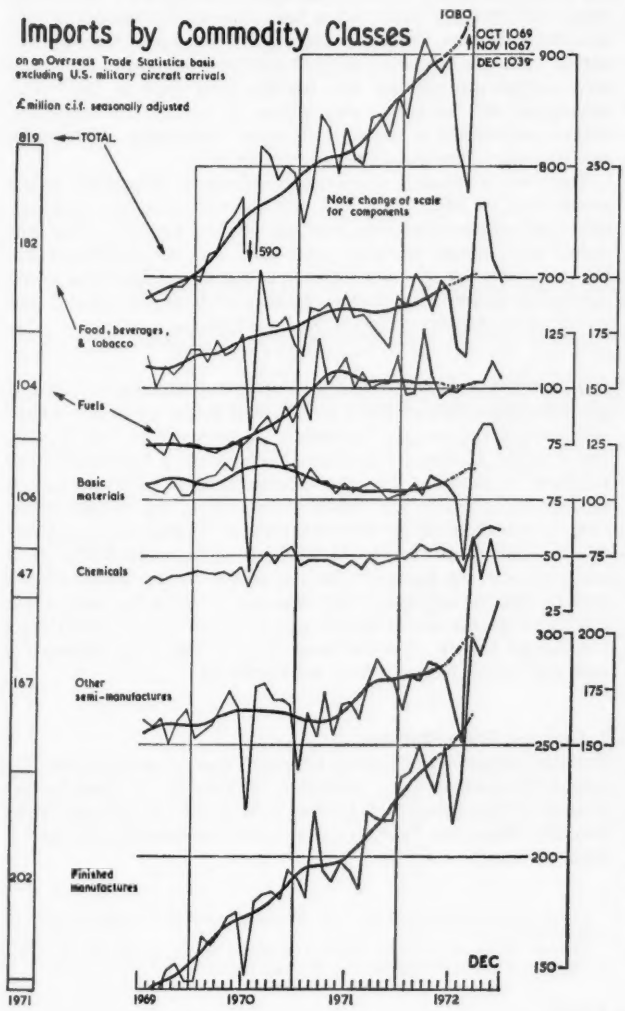
¶ See Note 1(b).
†† No adjustment has been made in this table for special factors affecting the recording of exports.
p Provisional estimates.

Goods arriving from sterling area countries were, in total, 4 per cent higher and those from North America increased by 3 per cent.

Notes

1(a) Trade figures on a balance of payments basis. The seasonally adjusted import and export figures on a balance of payments basis are obtained by making various adjustments to the seasonally adjusted figures derived from those recorded in the monthly Overseas Trade Statistics. These adjustments are summarised in Tables 2 and 3 of this press notice. Some are valuation adjustments; the principal of these is the deduction from the import figure of freight and insurance costs. The other adjustments relate to coverage, either to bring in items not in the Trade Statistics (for example on the import side ships built and delivered abroad direct to UK owners) or to remove items which are in the Trade Statistics (mainly returned goods and goods for processing and repair). The adjustment of imports to a balance of payments basis excludes the values of deliveries of US military aircraft (including spares and some missiles) but includes the payments for those imports which are mainly being financed by a special US Exim Bank credit. (The values involved are now small.) All these adjustments are described in greater detail in the annual 'Pink Book', *United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1972* (Table 6 and pp. 63-67) and in an article in the issue of *Trade and Industry* dated November 4, 1970.

Since firm figures for the adjustments do not become available as quickly as the recorded trade statistics, the figures for imports and exports on a balance of payments basis in the latest months are at this stage preliminary estimates and liable to revision.



1(b). The adjustments described at Note 1(a) are made only for the monthly totals of exports and imports, and cannot be estimated for the area and commodity analysis of trade. The values of total trade and the main components of exports and imports in Tables 5 to 8 are available only on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis and correspond with the totals given in the first columns of Tables 2 and 3. Whereas comment on total trade relates to total exports and imports on a balance of payments basis, analyses of the area and commodity patterns of trade in this press notice are based on the figures on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis in Tables 5 to 8. The main components of trade are seasonally adjusted independently from the totals and in consequence do not always add exactly to the seasonally adjusted totals.

1(c) Visible balance. The visible balance is the difference between the import and export figures on a balance of payments basis obtained as described in Note 1(a) above. Since, as noted above, the import and export figures for the most recent months are provisional, it follows that the monthly visible balances for these months are also provisional and liable to revision.

The monthly figures for the visible balance are published only on a seasonally adjusted basis. Since the balance is the difference of two large and variable figures, it is itself liable to fluctuation and undue significance should not be attached to a single month's figure; it is more useful to consider the average balance over three or more months.

1(d) Trends. Even after allowing for seasonal influences, the sequence of monthly figures is usually too variable to give a satisfactory indication of the underlying trend. While it is possible to construct elaborate estimates of trend these cannot be applied to the most recent months, and a simple method of giving some guidance on underlying movements in the most recent past is to take averages of three months. These averages, for the month in

(*continued on next page*)

TABLE 7. IMPORTS: COMMODITY CLASSES¶ Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million cif per month

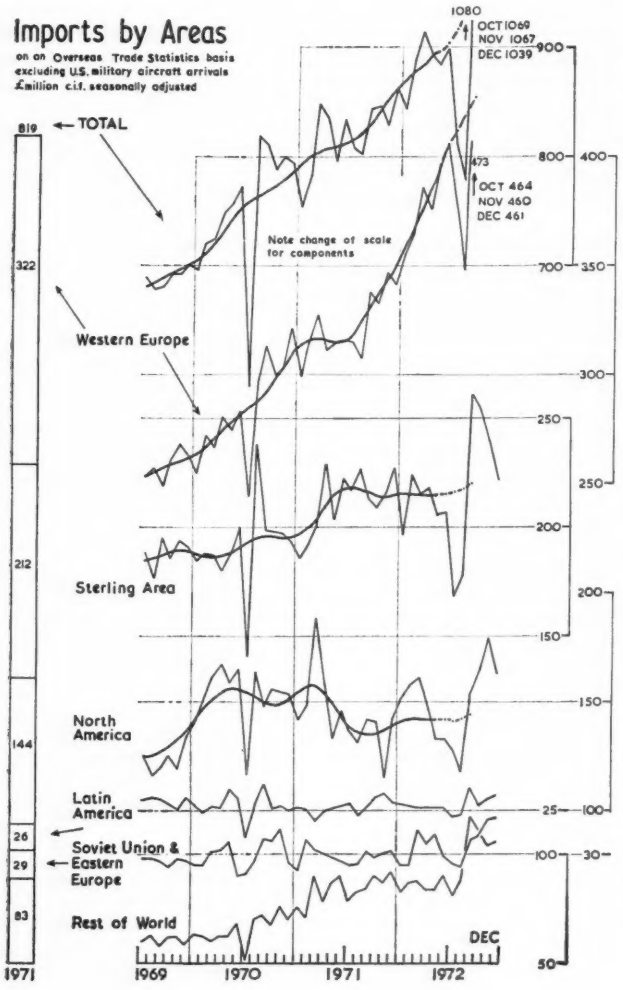
	Total	Total excluding US military aircraft, etc.	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Industrial materials				Finished manufactures		
					Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Excluding US military aircraft, etc.	Miscellaneous
1971	819	819	182	104	321	106	47	167	203	202	10
1972 p	930		197	104	358	110	54	193	261		10
1972 1st quarter	882		195	107	330	104	52	175	241		9
2nd quarter	891		194	101	343	108	53	182	238		12
3rd quarter	888		189	101	333	99	50	184	249		11
4th quarter p	1,058		214	107	424	130	62	232	302		11
October	1,069		234	103	422	134	62	226	290		12
November	1,067		208	112	439	134	63	243	301		9
December p	1,039		198	105	411	123	62	227	314		11
3rd quarter	888		189	101	333	99	50	184	251		11
4th quarter p	1,058		214	107	424	130	62	232	302		11

p Provisional estimates.
¶ See Note 1(b).

UK TRADE

continued

question and the two preceding months, are given in Table 1A. Although they are still sensitive to irregular movements in the monthly figures and to special influences, they are markedly less variable than the monthly figures. Apart from occasions when major disturbances distort the flow of trade, the three-monthly average gives a quite good short-term guide and has the merit of simplicity.



1(e) Recording of exports. The new system for the documentation of exports to ensure their full recording has applied to goods shipped from October 25, 1971 (see *Trade and Industry*, August 19, 1971).

The first assessments of the new scheme indicated that it had achieved an appreciable reduction in under-recording by the end of the year, though the shortfall had not entirely disappeared. The amount of the shortfall was estimated to be small and no alteration has been made in this regard to the figures published for the closing months of 1971, for which it has been assumed that recording was virtually complete. The same assumption has been made for the period since the beginning of 1972 and investigations which have been carried out support this for the early part of 1972. The assumption will be kept under review in the light of continuing checks, and should it subsequently appear necessary, adjustments will be made to the figures already published.

There was a speeding up in the submission of documents in the second half of 1971, associated with the introduction of the new recording scheme; the timing of the flow of documents has not shown any unusual features, since then, and no adjustment has been necessary for this aspect in recent months. Adjustment to the figures for factors affecting recording are shown in Table 2 and explained in the notes given in previous articles.

1(f) Timing. The figures for exports relate to documents received in the Statistical Office of HM Customs and Excise up to a few days before the end of the calendar month. On average export documents arrive at the Customs Statistical Office within a fortnight of the shipment of goods, so that the documents relate to goods passing through the ports in the month ending about the middle of the calendar month to which they are attributed. The figures for imports relate to documents received at the Customs Statistical Office up to the third working day after the end of the month. Importers are usually required to present their documents before they can obtain customs clearance and remove the goods. Thus the import statistics correspond closely to movements through the ports during the calendar month to which they are attributed.

2. Overseas Trade Statistics

Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports and exports with cumulative totals will be published on January 26† and further analysis of the figures will be found in Tables 125 to 142 in the Monthly Digest for February‡ due to be published in the second week of March.

† Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom, published by HMSO, price £1.85 (annual subscription £25.05).

‡ Monthly Digest of Statistics, published by HMSO, price 63p (annual subscription including Supplement of Definitions and postage, £8.60).

TABLE 8. IMPORTS: AREAS¶ Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million cif per month

				Western Europe			North America				
	Total	Total excluding US military aircraft etc.	Sterling area	Total	EEC	EFTA	Total	Excl. US military aircraft etc.	Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of World
1971	819	819	212	322	176	131	145	144	26	29	83
1972 p	930		217	409	228	164	149		27	33	94
1972 1st quarter	882		212	368	201	148	156		27	30	86
2nd quarter	891		213	392	220	156	138		26	33	86
3rd quarter	888		203	400	228	158	133		27	27	97
4th quarter p	1,058		239	462	257	186	169		29	44	107
October	1,069		254	464	258	186	165		27	39	111
November	1,067		241	460	255	186	179		30	46	104
December p	1,039		222	461	258	188	163		32	47	106
3rd quarter	888		203	400	228	158	133		27	25	97
4th quarter p	1,058		239	462	257	186	169		29	44	107

p Provisional estimates.
¶ See Note 1(b)

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Unit value and volume index numbers for November 1972

THERE was no change in the export unit value index on a balance of payments basis in November 1972; the import unit value index, in contrast, rose by 3 per cent, its largest increase between successive months since immediately after the devaluation of the £ in 1967. The terms of trade index fell back in November by four points to its level of two years earlier. Analysis of the unit value index numbers for recent months is difficult because the indices for the third quarter, particularly those for August, were distorted by the dock strike (see Note (a)). If the indices for October and November combined are compared with those for the first half of 1972, the export unit value index shows a rise of rather less than 4 per cent while the import unit value index, on a balance of payments basis, rose by 7 per cent.

The unit value index numbers for all the broad commodity groups of exports rose at much the same rate between the first half of 1972 and October-November. The unit value index for chemicals rose a little less fast than the average over this period, but this index has moved irregularly in recent years.

Much of the rise in the import unit value index in recent months can be attributed to the downward float of the £. This has a rapid effect on import prices since about half of UK imports are invoiced

TABLE 1. IMPORT AND EXPORT UNIT VALUE AND VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS ON A BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BASIS

1961 = 100

	Unit Value Index Numbers (Unadjusted)			Volume Index Numbers (Seasonally adjusted)	
	Imports	Exports	Terms of Trade†	Imports	Exports
1969	126	127	101	146	149
1970	131	136	104	155	154
1971	134	148	110	160	160
1969 1st quarter	123	126	103	145	139
2nd quarter	125	127	101	146	148
3rd quarter	127	127	100	145	154
4th quarter	130	129	100	147	154
1970 1st quarter	131	131	101	148	155
2nd quarter	132	134	102	157	155
3rd quarter	131	136	104	152	145
4th quarter	131	139	106	162	162
1971 1st quarter	131	143	109	160	149
2nd quarter	135	146	108	162	167
3rd quarter	137	149	109	157	165
4th quarter	137	152	111	161	160
1972 1st quarter	139	155	111	170	155
2nd quarter	140	157	112	176	161
3rd quarter*	[144]	[160]	[111]	[169]	[140]
1971 July	137	148	109	156	163
August	137	150	109	154	163
September	138	151	109	162	168
October	137	151	110	160	162
November	137	152	111	156	150
December	137	154	112	168	168
1972 January	140	154	110	160	156
February	139	154	111	173	160
March	140	156	112	175	150
April	140	156	112	177	158
May	139	157	113	175	156
June	140	157	112	175	168
July	142	158	111	158	155
August*	[145]	[162]	[112]	[143]	[99]
September*	[146]	[160]	[110]	[206]	[167]
October p	147	161	110	203	184
November p	151	161	106	197	178

† Export Unit Value Index as a percentage of the Import Unit Value Index.
p Provisional estimates.
* Affected by the dock strike.

TABLE 2. IMPORT AND EXPORT UNIT VALUE INDEX NUMBERS (UNADJUSTED) (OVERSEAS TRADE STATISTICS BASIS)

1961 = 100

	Imports					Exports							
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods	Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
								Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000	327	222	106	337	1,000	145	824	84	63	121	417	139
1962	99	102	96	98	99	101	100	102	98	100	101	103	101
1963	103	111	97	97	101	104	105	104	100	102	102	106	103
1964	107	115	103	95	105	106	108	106	101	107	107	107	105
1965	107	113	102	90	109	109	105	109	104	109	113	110	108
1966	109	114	103	84	114	113	107	114	106	111	120	114	113
1967	109	113	99	92	116	114	102	116	106	111	120	118	116
1968	121	120	107	107	135	123	108	126	113	115	131	128	128
1969	126	124	115	100	142	127	114	130	116	122	139	131	131
1970	132	132	121	98	148	136	118	140	126	127	155	141	138
1971	136	140	122	120	145	147	126	152	129	132	156	159	148
1969 1st quarter	124	123	112	104	138	128	114	130	117	120	135	133	130
2nd quarter	125	124	115	102	141	128	115	130	118	122	136	132	131
3rd quarter	127	125	116	100	144	128	115	131	118	122	139	132	131
4th quarter	129	128	117	98	149	129	114	132	118	123	144	133	132
1970 1st quarter	131	129	119	96	151	131	116	134	119	124	151	134	134
2nd quarter	132	132	121	95	151	134	117	137	123	126	155	137	137
3rd quarter	132	133	122	97	149	136	119	140	125	126	156	140	139
4th quarter	132	135	120	102	147	139	119	143	128	127	156	145	142
1971 1st quarter	133	136	120	111	144	143	123	147	132	130	156	151	145
2nd quarter	137	140	123	121	147	146	125	150	129	134	157	155	147
3rd quarter	138	142	123	125	149	149	128	154	132	133	157	161	150
4th quarter	138	143	122	122	147	152	128	157	130	133	156	167	152
1972 1st quarter	139	148	121	118	147	155	131	159	134	135	157	170	156
2nd quarter	140	149	125	117	148	156	133	161	136	139	158	172	155
1971 July	138	142	123	126	148	148	127	152	130	132	157	160	150
August	138	141	123	125	149	149	128	153	133	134	156	161	149
September	139	142	123	125	150	150	128	155	132	133	156	163	152
October	138	143	122	123	148	151	128	155	130	134	155	165	152
November	137	142	122	122	147	152	127	157	129	134	158	167	151
December	138	144	122	121	147	153	128	158	132	132	156	170	153
1972 January	139	148	122	118	149	154	129	159	131	135	158	169	157
February	138	148	120	117	146	154	130	159	134	134	156	169	154
March	139	148	121	118	148	156	133	160	138	135	158	171	156
April	140	149	124	118	147	156	132	161	137	138	158	172	154
May	140	149	124	117	148	157	133	161	135	138	158	172	156
June	141	150	127	116	149	158	133	161	136	142	156	172	154
July	143	150	129	117	152	158	135	162	136	136	158	174	157
August*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	147	157	133	122	155	161	138	166	139	141	164	177	160
November	152	162	141	125	157	161	136	166	137	144	165	177	161

* Affected by the dock strike.

to UK buyers in foreign currency and so their cost in sterling terms would immediately rise to reflect a downward float; other imports are bought on contracts allowing for adjustments in price if there are changes in the sterling parity. Some importers and exporters are likely to adjust their prices in terms of foreign currency as a result of the float but these changes take effect more slowly. The other important factor in the recent rise in import unit values has been the sharp increase in world prices of certain foods and raw materials. The average of the unit value index for basic materials in October and November was 11 per cent higher than in the first half of the year. Although all commodities showed some increase in unit values over this period, the rise was mainly due to exceptionally large increases in the unit values of hides, skins, etc. and of textile fibres (mainly wool); the former increased by about 50 per cent over the period and the latter by about a quarter. Within the food, drink and tobacco group there have been substantial increases in the unit values of live animals, meat, fish, cereals and animal foodstuffs since the first half of the year, some of which may be due to the float.

Trends in United Kingdom overseas trade are discussed in the article on trade in November which was published in *Trade and Industry* of December 21, 1972.

Notes

(a) There is evidence that, as well as affecting the level of trade, the dock strike distorted the commodity composition of trade in the third quarter of 1972, particularly in August. This distortion means that the unit value and volume index numbers cannot be used as guides to the trend in the prices and volume of exports and imports in the third quarter. This is because the unit value and volume index numbers are calculated using the price per unit of quantity and the quantity (usually weight) of goods exported or imported which are recorded under the detailed commodity headings in the *Overseas Trade Statistics*. If the commodity composition of trade under these headings remains broadly constant, then the index numbers are fair indicators of changes in the price and volume of imports and exports; if the commodity composition changes, then movements in the index numbers will reflect this change as well as changes in volume or price.

(b) The discussion in this article of the unit value index numbers for total imports and exports and the terms of trade is based on the statistics in Table 1, which are on a balance of payments basis. Comments on unit values for commodity groups are based on the indices in Table 2, which are on an *Overseas Trade Statistics* basis. The adjustments which have to be made to the figures recorded in the *Overseas Trade Statistics* to bring them to a balance of payments basis relate either to the coverage of the statistics or to the valuation of items which are recorded. These adjustments are described in greater detail in the annual Balance of Payments *Pink Book*. A brief description of the way in which the index numbers on a balance of payments basis are calculated was published in the article giving unit value and volume index numbers for March 1971 in *Trade and Industry* of May 26, 1971.

(c) The index numbers on an *Overseas Trade Statistics* basis were first introduced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 13, 1963; an account of the method of construction of the index numbers was published in the September 1963 issue of *Economic Trends*. All the index numbers published with this article take account of the inclusion since 1965 of trade in diamonds and precious stones in the United Kingdom import and export statistics.

TABLE 3. IMPORT AND EXPORT VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS (UNADJUSTED) (OVERSEAS TRADE STATISTICS BASIS) 1961 = 100

	Imports					Exports							
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods	Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
								Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000	327	222	106	337	1,000	145	824	84	63	121	417	139
1962	103	104	96	112	103	102	106	101	107	100	101	100	102
1963	107	102	101	119	112	107	112	107	113	102	99	107	110
1964	119	104	108	128	136	111	107	111	126	106	102	108	122
1965	119	102	107	140	137	116	111	117	131	105	109	115	128
1966	122	100	102	154	146	121	117	121	140	99	105	121	134
1967	132	104	101	165	167	119	119	119	149	95	108	114	136
1968	146	107	111	175	195	136	136	136	169	111	119	131	158
1969	149	103	108	188	207	150	138	153	185	123	126	148	187
1970	156	104	110	202	223	155	151	155	195	133	131	148	182
1971	163	104	101	217	242	164	159	165	215	142	137	154	205
1969 1st quarter	149	106	109	198	198	136	122	138	166	112	113	132	174
2nd quarter	152	107	108	186	215	152	141	155	188	124	125	154	179
3rd quarter	145	99	109	176	204	150	134	154	187	120	125	146	196
4th quarter	150	105	109	197	205	160	154	161	196	135	140	154	194
1970 1st quarter	150	104	105	198	208	154	141	157	194	132	130	150	189
2nd quarter	164	105	115	204	240	161	148	163	209	138	145	157	181
3rd quarter	149	99	105	204	210	141	140	141	185	125	116	132	170
4th quarter	166	111	118	214	234	168	176	165	210	154	137	157	193
1971 1st quarter	165	109	104	241	236	147	134	151	187	129	123	147	177
2nd quarter	164	108	99	226	241	172	163	174	225	147	143	167	204
3rd quarter	155	99	103	193	231	164	170	163	213	138	132	147	217
4th quarter	166	105	98	216	252	172	168	173	226	161	149	154	222
1972 1st quarter	177	107	100	238	274	160	156	161	215	144	129	148	204
2nd quarter	179	106	104	217	285	174	171	176	246	157	143	158	222
1971 July	161	103	102	191	245	172	173	171	227	139	137	160	215
August	144	92	105	195	201	154	154	154	202	130	126	136	213
September	162	102	103	195	248	166	183	163	211	146	132	145	225
October	163	99	97	199	257	165	162	167	225	162	149	148	211
November	166	103	96	208	255	174	166	175	225	165	156	156	223
December	170	112	102	241	245	177	177	177	226	156	143	161	231
1972 January	165	101	101	215	248	156	168	154	208	141	123	148	172
February	173	106	104	216	269	163	151	166	219	148	134	148	221
March	193	113	96	282	305	160	149	163	216	142	129	148	219
April	169	96	99	217	269	158	160	157	228	140	126	142	192
May	181	110	106	213	289	180	166	183	257	161	139	166	241
June	186	112	106	220	295	185	188	186	253	171	164	167	232
July	153	86	91	190	245	160	143	163	218	139	131	149	209
August*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	203	125	120	211	330	198	215	197	260	183	177	172	259
November	203	112	118	230	341	202	218	200	272	190	169	185	231

* Affected by the dock strike.

(continued on next page)

UNIT VALUE AND VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS
continued

TABLE 4. IMPORT AND EXPORT VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED) (OVERSEAS TRADE STATISTICS BASIS)

1961=100

	Imports							Exports							
	Total	Total excl. US military aircraft, etc.	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods		Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
						Total	Excl. US military aircraft etc.			Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division			0 and 1	2 and 4	3		5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000		327	222	106		337	1,000	145	824	84	63	121	417	139
1969 1st quarter	146	143	104	110	189	197	187	139	128	140	171	115	118	132	175
2nd quarter	151	146	107	109	181	209	197	148	141	150	182	122	120	147	183
3rd quarter	148	145	101	107	182	210	201	157	140	161	192	125	130	158	195
4th quarter	149	148	101	106	198	210	206	157	143	161	196	130	135	155	194
1970 1st quarter	150	150	104	108	191	210	209	155	147	156	194	131	135	148	187
2nd quarter	158	158	103	114	194	228	226	155	148	156	197	132	139	148	184
3rd quarter	153	152	101	103	210	215	215	145	146	145	185	127	119	140	167
4th quarter	164	164	107	114	215	237	236	162	163	161	205	143	132	154	192
1971 1st quarter	162	162	107	105	231	235	234	150	144	152	196	133	128	145	177
2nd quarter	163	163	107	100	221	236	235	169	164	170	220	144	138	159	212
3rd quarter	161	160	102	102	202	240	239	169	175	169	219	142	137	157	213
4th quarter	165	165	100	96	214	256	256	167	154	170	224	150	144	153	219
1972 1st quarter	172	172	104	101	225	267	267	162	166	162	222	149	134	147	203
2nd quarter	174	174	105	104	212	273	273	167	168	168	231	153	136	147	224
1971 July	159	158	103	99	196	237	236	166	176	164	223	136	131	151	209
August	158	157	104	102	213	226	226	166	172	166	221	140	138	155	205
September	165	165	101	103	198	256	256	176	177	175	215	150	141	165	224
October	165	165	98	98	202	259	259	170	155	173	224	155	148	156	226
November	162	162	94	94	207	255	255	158	142	161	219	147	141	145	199
December	169	169	108	96	231	254	254	173	166	175	230	149	142	159	231
1972 January	163	163	101	99	205	254	254	163	177	160	222	149	135	151	176
February	174	174	108	107	211	268	268	166	159	169	225	154	139	150	226
March	178	178	103	97	260	278	278	157	161	158	217	144	129	139	208
April	175	175	101	106	221	273	273	165	167	164	228	144	126	147	215
May	173	173	109	105	201	270	270	163	161	165	230	148	124	143	236
June	176	176	106	102	214	276	276	174	176	174	236	168	157	151	221
July	157	157	90	94	209	243	243	164	151	166	223	149	135	149	217
August*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	200	200	123	119	211	319	319	192	198	192	250	170	169	174	243
November	194	194	105	115	226	328	328	186	195	186	261	173	154	176	206

*Affected by the dock strike.

The Bankruptcy Acts 1914 and 1926

THE number of Receiving Orders and Administration Orders in Bankruptcy (deceased debtors' estates), made in the High Court and in the several County Courts having bankruptcy jurisdiction in England and Wales, made in the Quarter ended September 30, 1972, and also the total number of Deeds of Arrangement registered during the same period, together with the corresponding figures for the previous four Quarters are as follows:

Receiving orders and administration orders	3rd qtr. 1972	2nd qtr. 1972	1st qtr. 1972	4th qtr. 1971	3rd qtr. 1971
High Court	263	426	356	431	298
County Courts	584	746	838	770	794
Total	847	1,172	1,194	1,201	1,092
Deeds of Arrangement					
Total number registered	22	25	25	31	45

Information regarding the Quarter ended September 30, 1972 was published in greater detail, with an analysis of the bankruptcies in the respective Courts, in the *London Gazette* dated January 9, 1973.

Vehicle production in December 1972—estimated figures

ON the basis of the production of the major manufacturers, estimated total production in the five weeks to December 30 was:

	Total	Average weekly rate
Cars	181,000	36,200
Commercial vehicles	43,250	8,650

During the same period of last year the actual average weekly rate of production was 35,900 for cars and 8,178 for commercial vehicles.

The above estimates imply a provisional total production for 1972 of 1.9 million cars which would exceed the previous output record of 1.87 million cars in 1964. The comparable figure for commercial vehicle production in 1972 is 0.41 million, a drop of more than 10 per cent compared with output in 1971.

Index of retail sales in Northern Ireland

THE index of retail sales in Northern Ireland for October was 126 (1965 = 100), 2 per cent more than in October 1971.

After allowing for price changes, the total volume of sales in October 1972 was 5 per cent lower than a year earlier.

Index numbers of the value of sales in October and percentage increases on a year earlier for the main groups of traders are shown below. More detailed information can be obtained from the Ministry of Commerce, Index of Retail Sales, Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX (tel. Belfast (0232) 34488, ext. 336).

	October 1972	
The value of sales by:	Index number 1965=100	Percentage increase
All kinds of business	126	2
Food shops	133	3
Non-food shops	121	1
Of which:		
Clothing and footwear shops	127	2
Durable goods shops	148	−4
Miscellaneous non-food shops	116	2
Department and general stores	107	6

Activity in the industry

THIS article is one of a series published quarterly and presents the latest information available on activity in the chemicals industry as defined in Order V of the Standard Industrial Classification. Notes defining the chemicals industry and its sectors were included in the issue of the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 28, 1970. More detailed information at product level, is published in the Business Monitor series in respect of several sectors of the industry.

Production (Table 1)

Output of chemicals in the third quarter of 1972 was about 1 per cent below that of the second quarter, which probably contained some making good of production lost during the power shortages following the miners' strike. However the third quarter figure was more than 8 per cent up on the corresponding quarter in 1971, bringing output in the first nine months of the year to a level 6 per cent above the corresponding period in 1971. The increase in all manufacturing industry over the same period was about 2 per cent. Thus the growth rate of the chemical industry has approached the average rate achieved between 1963 and 1971 and its performance compared with manufacturing industry generally has improved. Analysis of the data suggests that the upturn in Order V output began during the third quarter of 1971 and is continuing.

The sectors which led this recovery were organics, dyestuffs and pigments, toilet preparations and synthetic resins and plastics materials. Of these, organics and dyestuffs have recorded increases of over 20 per cent between the third quarter of 1971 and 1972, despite some shortage of intermediates caused by the dock strike in the third quarter of 1972. Synthetic rubber output was severely affected by a strike in July and August and exports held up by the dock strike were probably diverted to meet demand; there was also a reduction in stock levels. Most of the other sectors showed a slight fall from the high second quarter level but were above the third quarter level of the previous year. Soap and detergents, while lower in the third quarter of 1972 showed an increase of about 2 per cent comparing the first three quarters of 1972 with the same period for 1971. The level of fertilisers output was high in relation to recent years, though it was 15 per cent lower than in the second quarter. Output in the second quarter was however exceptionally high because of subsidy changes.

(*continued on next page*)

TABLE 1. OUTPUT

Index numbers 1963 = 100

	1968 MLH	Weights	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 (Seasonally adjusted) 2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1972 (Seasonally adjusted) 1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr. (a)	% Growth rates 1963/71	% Growth rates 1970/71
Inorganic chemicals	271/1	11.2	118	119	124	130	133	138	137	138	140	132	127	147	142	4.1	–0.4
Organic chemicals	271/2	13.7	118	122	127	143	160	168	167	164	156	179	186	192	193	6.7	—
Coal tar products		1.9	94	90	84	76	67	61	50	50	49	47	46	48	47	–8.1	–17.6
Monomers		4.5	135	147	157	188	225	230	253	246	229	289	308	309	303	12.3	10.0
Other organic chemicals		7.3	113	115	119	132	143	157	145	144	139	145	147	158	164	4.8	–7.5
Other chemicals	271/3	11.2	112	117	124	136	140	143	149	151	145	149	146	162	148	5.1	4.3
Pharmaceuticals chemicals and preparations	272	13.0	126	145	156	167	189	208	220	220	230	241	220	240	251	10.3	5.7
Toilet preparations	273	3.9	110	117	122	121	119	123	131	130	122	131	134	143	134	3.4	6.0
Paint	274	7.3	107	108	112	118	120	127	125	120	124	133	128	124	134	2.8	–1.9
Soap and detergents	275	4.0	101	103	104	108	114	113	114	104	117	121	117	116	113	1.7	0.4
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	276/1	10.7	123	135	147	169	185	198	200	201	195	202	203	215	211	9.1	0.8
Synthetic rubber	276/2	1.0	137	152	160	186	214	240	217	181	216	251	228	252	192	10.2	–9.5
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	6.0	137	137	137	152	161	177	172	174	162	181	181	185	198	7.0	–3.1
Fertilisers	278	4.0	100	98	106	107	100	109	113	113	126	104	89	135	115	1.5	3.7
Other chemical industries	279	14.0	113	118	129	129	132	137	135	140	134	135	128	139	138	3.8	–1.2
Of which: Formulated pesticides, etc.	279/4	1.6	121	139	146	166	186	194	200	214	183	219	194	..	..	9.1	3.4
Photographic chemical materials	279/7	2.6	120	129	138	150	163	179	186	181	194	183	185	187	..	8.1	3.9
Total	Order V	100.0	117.1	123.4	130.4	140.0	148.7	157.5	160.1	159.7	157.9	165.5	161.2	173.1	171.0	6.1	1.7
Total all manufacturing industry			112.4	114.2	114.2	121.4	125.6	127.2	126.7	127.0	127.1	126.4	125.4	129.5	132.1	3.0	–0.4

(a) Part estimated.
.. Not available.

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THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY
continued

Imports and exports (Tables 2 and 3)

Both imports and exports were affected by the dock strike in the third quarter of the year. Exports appear to have been affected more than imports which were still £11 million higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1971 compared with increases of around £20 million in each of the two previous quarters. Exports on the other hand, which had registered an increase of about £30 million in the two preceding quarters, fell by £23 million in the third quarter compared with the corresponding quarter of 1971.

Home market prices (Table 4)

Provisional indices show an increase of about 1½ per cent for Order V between the second and third quarters, slightly less than the increase in manufacturing industry generally. The greatest increases were recorded by paint, photographic chemical materials and pharmaceutical preparations. Pharmaceutical chemicals was the only group not to show an increase.

Taking the first three quarters together, Order V prices are about 4.7 per cent above those of 1971, while the price level for manufacturing industry as a whole rose by about 4.9 per cent. The corresponding increases between 1970 and 1971 were 8.5 per cent and 8.2 per cent.

Prices of materials and fuel purchased (Table 5)

Increases of 1.8 per cent and 2.4 per cent over the second quarter are provisionally indicated for Order V and all manufacturing industry respectively. The increases over the third quarter of 1971 are 1.8 per cent and 3.9 per cent. The slow-down in the rate of increase seems to have been reversed after the first quarter of the year in both Order V and manufacturing industry as a whole.

Capital expenditure (Table 7)

Capital expenditure was again lower in the second quarter, and this drop is accentuated when seasonal factors and prices are taken into account.

TABLE 2. IMPORTS OF THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY: CURRENT PRICES

£ million

	Inorganic chemicals	Organic chemicals	Other chemicals	Pharm. chems. and preps.	Toilet preparations	Paint	Soap and detergents	Synthetic resins	Synthetic rubber	Dyestuffs and pigments	Fertilisers	Products of other chemical industries	Total
	271/1	271/2	271/3	272	273	274	275	276/1	276/2	277	278	279	
1963	18.5	54.7	32.1	8.4	2.0	1.9	4.0	42.6	10.8	11.2	20.1	12.0	218.4
1964	26.0	71.0	38.0	8.9	2.7	2.2	3.3	53.5	11.7	14.9	18.8	14.2	265.1
1965	29.4	86.0	43.4	13.4	2.8	2.4	3.6	53.6	10.0	15.3	19.6	15.6	295.1
1966	33.1	85.4	43.2	16.4	3.2	2.7	5.0	58.4	11.1	15.7	17.9	17.1	309.2
1967	38.0	95.4	44.2	17.5	3.3	3.4	5.7	64.2	13.0	17.9	26.3	19.0	347.9
1968	46.8	118.1	59.1	21.8	4.4	4.5	7.5	81.3	14.6	24.8	29.2	22.8	434.9
1969	56.9	136.4	66.6	29.1	4.6	4.8	6.7	91.4	16.8	25.0	24.2	24.1	486.6
1970	70.5	160.7	71.7	38.4	5.1	5.5	5.8	109.0	18.8	26.7	23.1	30.6	565.9
1971	68.3	147.3	82.5	42.2	6.2	5.9	9.4	116.5	20.5	35.7	25.9	34.9	595.2
1969 1st quarter	13.0	30.7	17.7	6.3	0.8	1.0	1.6	20.3	3.9	6.5	8.0	6.0	115.8
2nd quarter	15.2	34.6	16.8	7.1	1.2	1.3	1.7	24.9	4.6	6.8	5.7	6.3	126.2
3rd quarter	14.3	35.0	15.4	7.7	1.4	1.3	1.7	23.4	4.1	5.7	6.1	6.3	122.4
4th quarter	14.4	36.0	16.7	8.0	1.1	1.3	1.6	22.8	4.2	6.0	4.4	5.6	122.1
1970 1st quarter	17.3	37.6	16.9	9.6	0.9	1.3	1.3	25.1	4.5	5.7	7.3	8.1	135.5
2nd quarter	17.3	40.5	19.4	8.8	1.4	1.5	1.6	28.1	5.2	6.7	4.4	7.7	142.8
3rd quarter	16.7	40.4	17.0	9.1	1.6	1.6	1.4	27.3	4.0	7.5	4.9	7.7	139.2
4th quarter	19.2	42.2	18.5	10.9	1.2	1.1	1.5	28.4	5.0	6.8	6.5	7.2	148.4
1971 1st quarter	18.0	40.2	20.2	10.3	1.3	1.3	1.9	28.3	4.6	9.2	8.9	9.9	153.9
2nd quarter	18.6	36.4	21.8	10.8	1.8	1.4	2.6	29.7	5.3	9.5	5.1	9.0	152.1
3rd quarter	13.9	35.3	21.7	9.9	1.8	1.6	2.5	30.7	5.6	8.3	6.0	8.2	145.4
4th quarter	17.8	35.4	18.9	11.2	1.3	1.6	2.4	27.8	5.0	8.7	6.0	7.7	143.9
1972 1st quarter	18.3	38.8	28.3	11.2	1.7	1.3	4.2	33.9	4.9	9.8	9.8	10.4 r	172.6 r
2nd quarter	19.4	37.3	28.1	11.2	2.0	1.4	2.6	34.8	5.3	9.8	10.5	10.4 r	172.7 r
3rd quarter	16.5	37.2	22.4	12.5	2.3	1.2	2.6	33.8	4.8	9.5	4.8	9.1	156.8

TABLE 3. EXPORTS OF THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY: CURRENT PRICES

£ million

	Inorganic chemicals	Organic chemicals	Other chemicals	Pharm. chems. and preps.	Toilet preparations	Paint	Soap and detergents	Synthetic resins	Synthetic rubber	Dyestuffs and pigments	Fertilisers	Products of other chemical industries	Of which: Pesticides	Photographic materials	Total
	271/1	271/2	271/3	272	273	274	275	276/1	276/2	277	278	279	279/4	279/7	
1963	34.7	58.3	57.0	50.9	10.7	14.0	15.2	61.0	7.2	30.3	4.9	47.2	10.5	13.4	391.4
1964	38.6	65.2	63.7	56.4	11.3	14.3	15.3	71.2	7.8	35.6	5.9	51.8	12.1	14.7	437.1
1965	42.6	64.6	70.9	63.6	12.0	14.0	15.3	79.8	9.2	35.6	8.1	54.3	11.9	16.4	470.0
1966	41.9	69.7	74.3	70.4	13.0	14.1	14.9	86.0	10.7	36.8	7.8	60.3	15.0	17.2	499.7
1967	41.4	75.4	77.5	75.2	14.0	13.4	16.2	91.5	10.0	37.5	8.4	63.6	17.0	19.1	524.0
1968	50.1	99.3	93.9	92.6	17.3	16.3	18.6	107.0	14.1	45.1	7.5	82.9	21.0	27.3	644.7
1969	51.3	109.8	109.5	112.9	20.4	17.6	22.5	124.1	17.5	50.1	5.4	99.0	26.2	33.5	740.1
1970	61.5	135.7	127.0	134.1	22.4	19.5	23.5	139.1	19.8	53.6	4.8	105.0	26.5	39.8	846.2
1971	62.7	154.4	148.9	161.1	23.9	21.6	23.8	154.9	22.2	58.7	3.6	121.0	32.7	45.3	956.8
1969 1st quarter	11.5	24.3	23.8	25.3	4.3	4.0	4.9	27.8	4.2	11.1	1.9	22.4	6.4	6.6	165.5
2nd quarter	13.8	26.8	28.5	28.6	5.0	4.4	5.1	32.3	4.3	12.7	1.0	26.3	7.3	9.0	188.8
3rd quarter	13.2	28.7	29.0	29.0	5.1	4.4	6.2	30.2	4.0	12.4	0.8	24.8	6.1	8.9	187.8
4th quarter	12.8	30.0	28.3	29.9	5.9	4.9	6.3	33.8	5.0	13.9	1.6	25.5	6.4	9.0	197.9
1970 1st quarter	13.7	31.8	29.1	31.0	5.0	4.3	5.6	33.2	4.4	12.5	1.7	25.0	8.0	8.1	197.2
2nd quarter	18.3	33.0	31.6	32.7	6.0	5.1	6.0	37.8	5.9	14.3	1.4	29.4	8.3	11.1	221.4
3rd quarter	13.8	32.6	30.5	31.3	5.3	4.4	5.6	31.2	4.6	12.7	0.6	24.0	5.1	10.3	196.7
4th quarter	15.9	38.3	35.8	39.0	6.2	5.6	6.3	37.0	4.9	14.1	1.1	26.5	5.0	10.3	230.8
1971 1st quarter	14.8	35.3	30.5	34.3	5.1	4.9	5.6	34.2	5.3	13.2	1.4	26.8	8.1	9.5	211.6
2nd quarter	16.7	41.2	37.6	44.6	5.9	5.6	6.2	39.8	5.0	14.7	0.8	33.3	9.8	12.3	251.2
3rd quarter	15.3	38.1	42.4	40.4	6.0	5.2	6.0	38.2	5.5	14.8	0.4	28.7	7.1	11.8	241.0
4th quarter	15.8	39.9	38.3	41.9	6.9	5.8	6.0	42.7	6.4	16.0	1.0	32.2	7.7	11.8	253.1
1972 1st quarter	12.6	36.0	37.5	41.7	6.4	4.7	6.9	41.2	6.8	17.6	1.8	28.5	9.0	11.1	241.9
2nd quarter	16.7	43.7	42.3	43.7	7.3	5.7	7.9	45.7	6.6	22.0	1.4	37.1	11.8	15.0	280.1
3rd quarter	11.5	37.1	34.4	37.7	5.9	3.9	6.0	34.1	5.1	16.7	1.4	24.2	4.9	12.4	218.1

TABLE 4. HOME MARKET PRICES

1963 = 100

	1968 MLH	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1970		1971				1972		
										3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.
Inorganic chemicals	271/1	101.2	101.9	105.5	105.9	110.0	113.2	118.7	127.9	119.5	119.8	125.2	127.8	129.2	129.4	131.4	131.8	133.0
Organic chemicals	271/2	98.6	96.6	96.2	96.2	98.1	97.8	99.1	105.5	100.5	100.7	103.7	105.6	106.5	106.2	106.1	109.6	107.2
Other chemicals	271/3	98.6	99.8	99.6	100.9	102.0	103.8	107.3	114.0	110.0	109.9	113.6	114.2	114.2	114.1	114.2	115.8	116.6
Pharmaceutical chemicals	272	98.7	96.5	92.9	92.2	93.8	94.7	104.7	117.0	107.3	108.2	112.5	118.0	118.8	118.7	114.8	113.2	113.2
Pharmaceutical preparations	272	99.2	98.1	95.8	94.8	95.5	94.8	96.7	101.1	97.4	97.7	98.3	100.4	102.5	103.0	104.3	105.8	108.6
Toilet preparations	273	103.5	109.3	113.3	114.5	121.2	123.4	131.1	141.9	132.7	135.8	136.7	140.1	144.9	145.8	149.4	154.0	156.0
Paint	274	100.4	101.4	101.6	101.7	103.9	104.8	111.1	124.8	111.4	117.0	121.7	125.3	126.0	126.2	130.0	131.4	136.4
Soap	275	104.0	114.7	115.4	113.7	116.1	121.3	131.6	142.4	133.5	135.2	139.1	140.1	144.1	146.3	147.8	151.7	154.5
Synthetic detergents	275	100.9	103.4	103.4	100.9	102.2	105.6	110.9	117.0	112.5	113.0	113.6	117.2	118.2	118.9	119.6	121.0	122.2
Synthetic resins and plastic materials	276/1	98.0	96.1	95.3	93.4	95.7	96.5	99.6	103.8	100.4	101.0	102.8	103.8	103.8	104.8	106.0	106.6	106.8
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	101.4	109.9	112.2	112.5	114.0	118.8	127.8	143.0	132.5	132.3	137.9	141.5	146.3	146.1	146.5	147.2	148.6
Formulated pesticides	279/4	98.0	99.3	102.5	102.8	106.3	105.3	107.2	111.1	108.4	108.8	109.8	110.4	110.5	113.6	114.5	116.8	116.8
Photographic chemical materials	279/7	101.6	102.5	102.6	104.5	117.6	118.3	121.9	129.0	124.0	124.8	126.2	127.8	130.3	131.5	132.5	134.1	137.6
Total	Order V*	100.1	101.0	101.7	102.1	105.4	106.4	111.2	120.2	112.3	113.7	117.4	120.1	121.5	122.2	124.0	125.1	126.8
Total All manufacturing industry		102.9	106.8	109.6	110.9	115.3	119.8	127.7	137.7	128.7	131.4	134.4	137.2	139.2	140.0	141.6	143.4	146.0

* This price index refers only to sales outside the chemicals industry, including sectors not shown above
p = provisional

TABLE 5. PRICES OF MATERIALS AND FUEL PURCHASED BY THE CHEMICALS AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES (ORDER V) AND BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

1963 = 100

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1970		1971				1972		
									3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.
Order V	103.8	107.6	108.7	108.4	115.1	116.7	123.7	134.2	123.7	127.8	131.4	134.2	136.0	135.2	134.5	136.0	138.4
Manufacturing industry	104.1	105.4	108.0	107.5	117.3	121.4	126.2	132.6	124.9	127.3	129.7	133.1	134.1	133.6	135.0	136.1	139.4

TABLE 6. EMPLOYMENT (GREAT BRITAIN)†

Thousands

	1968	1971				1972		
	MLH	March	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.
General chemicals	271	139.2	140.5	139.0	136.3	133.7	132.4	131.2
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	77.7	77.4	77.6	77.0	75.0	75.0	75.3
Toilet preparations	273	23.7	24.8	25.7	26.3	25.5	24.8	25.9
Paint	274	32.7	31.3	31.4	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.9
Soap and detergents	275	19.6	18.6	18.6	18.0	17.5	17.6	17.3
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	58.3	56.6	55.9	55.4	54.5	54.3	54.1
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	25.7	24.8	24.8	24.9	24.6	24.6	24.6
Fertilisers	278	12.9	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.6	12.6
Other chemical industries	279	80.0	79.5	79.1	78.1	76.2	76.0	76.5
Total		469.8	466.1	464.7	459.6	450.3	448.0	448.3
Total manufacturing		8604.2	8431.6	8382.1	8272.4	8097.4	8061.5	8100.2

† Employment in the chemicals industry in Northern Ireland is about 3,500: of which 1,000 is in General Chemicals: 1,700 in Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials and 600 in Fertilisers. From July 1970 onwards, all figures have been revised to take account of information derived from the mid 1971 count of national insurance cards. Estimates from July 71 are subject to revision when the results of the 1971 census of employment are available.

TABLE 7. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

	Current prices	£ million 1963 prices
1963	134	134
1964	168	165
1965	223	208
1966	258	228
1967	217	191
1968	225	190
1969	270	221
1970	381	280
1971	362	243
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1968 3rd quarter	51	46
4th quarter	74	55
1969 1st quarter	55	49
2nd quarter	65	55
3rd quarter	68	60
4th quarter	81	57
1970 1st quarter	82	67
2nd quarter	90	69
3rd quarter	93	72
4th quarter	115	73
1971 1st quarter	87	64
2nd quarter	82	56
3rd quarter	89	63
4th quarter	104	59
1972 1st quarter	80	56
2nd quarter	77	51

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WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

Output price increase slowed to ¼ per cent in December

THE provisional price index for home sales of manufactured products rose ¼ per cent in December, following increases averaging ¾ per cent a month since mid-year. Most of the increase in the index in December reflected a ¾ per cent rise in prices of manufactured foods; prices of non-food products averaged scarcely more than in November.

There was a substantial increase of 3¼ per cent in December in the provisional price index for basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, mainly owing to a sharp rise in prices of food materials. This brought the increase in the index to 12 per cent during the last six months of the year.

Materials and fuel purchased by broad sectors of industry (Table 1)

The index for the food manufacturing industries rose 7 per cent in December with price increases over a wide range of home and imported materials.

A further rise in wool prices was the main factor in an increase of 3¼ per cent in the textile industries index, which has risen 25 per cent since June. December increases of ¾ per cent in the index for the chemical industries, ½ per cent in that for electrical engineering, and ¼ per cent for mechanical engineering were about the same as the monthly average during the preceding six months. Index numbers for other sectors of manufacturing and for construction and house-building materials rose in December, but increases were confined to under ¼ per cent, substantially less than the monthly average in the preceding six months.

CHART I
All Manufacturing Industry

Notes on Wholesale Price Index Numbers

(1) Detailed notes on index numbers of wholesale prices are published in the annual article. They were last shown in *Trade and Industry* of March 9, 1972.

(2) The index numbers are constructed on a net sector basis. That is to say, the price movements used to compile the index for a particular sector of industry are only those relating to transactions between the sector and other sectors. Transactions between undertakings in the same sector are excluded. Thus index numbers for the whole of manufacturing industry are not weighted averages of sector index numbers.

(3) Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division, DTI, Room 610, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1 3DB. Telephone inquiries for price index numbers should be made to 01-222 7877, Ext. 3549 (Engineering), 3548 (Non-Engineering), and 3411 for all other information.

TABLE 1. PRICE INDEX NUMBERS OF MATERIALS PURCHASED

1963 = 100

1968 SIC		1971	1972				1971	1972							
		4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr. p	Dec.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. p	Dec. p
	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry														
Orders III to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:	133.6	135.0	136.1	139.4	148.2	134.2	136.2	136.1	137.3	139.6	141.2	144.8	147.4	152.3
	Basic materials	132.0	133.6	134.0	137.8	148.0	132.7	134.1	134.0	135.4	138.1	139.9	144.1	147.2	152.8
	†Fuel	143.4	143.7	149.2	149.2	149.2	143.4	149.2	149.2	149.2	149.2	149.2	149.2	149.2	149.2
Orders IV to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	136.2	137.1	139.3	143.4	151.8	136.1	139.1	139.0	140.9	143.2	146.0	150.0	151.7	153.6
	Basic materials other than fuel	134.5	135.6	137.0	142.0	152.4	134.5	136.8	136.7	139.0	141.9	145.2	150.3	152.3	154.7
	Materials and fuels purchased by Selected Broad Sectors of Industry														
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	130.9	133.1	132.4	134.1	143.0	132.7	133.0	132.9	132.9	135.0	134.5	136.9	141.0	151.0
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	135.2	134.5	136.0	138.4	141.8	134.8	136.1	136.3	137.2	138.6	139.4	140.4	141.9	143.1
311 to 312	Steel industries	141.0	141.0	144.6	146.0	148.0	140.8	144.6	1447.	145.4	145.9	146.5	147.3	148.2	148.5
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	147.4	148.3	152.2	153.6r	155.2	147.4	152.4	152.4	153.2	153.6	154.0	154.5	155.3	155.8
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	148.9	152.5	155.1	157.0	159.3	149.0	155.1	154.4	156.0	156.9	158.1	158.5	159.4	160.1
361	Electrical machinery industry	152.5	153.8	156.9	158.6	160.1	152.2	157.0	156.9	157.8	158.6	159.3	159.6	160.2	160.5
Order XIII	Textile industries	110.2	115.7	119.5	126.2	147.1	111.3	119.3	120.7	121.7	125.7	131.2	145.2	145.6	150.4
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	128.6	131.1	137.4	142.9	150.6	128.8	137.5	138.7	140.4	143.5	144.8	149.3	153.0	153.1
Order XVII	Timber industries	144.9	147.0	149.5	155.2	160.7	145.4	149.3	150.7	152.8	155.0	157.7	159.8	161.1	161.2
481 to 484	Paper industries	141.7	139.8	141.2	145.5	149.6	141.6	141.0	141.8	145.0	145.7	145.9	147.8	150.4	150.5
Order XX	Construction materials	144.9	146.5	149.3	153.1	157.2	145.2	149.4	150.3	151.4	153.4	154.4	156.0	157.7	157.9
Part of Order XX	House building materials	146.8	148.4	151.1	155.7	161.1	147.1	151.0	152.0	153.6	156.0	157.5	159.6	161.7	161.9

• Coal (except for carbonising), gas and electricity. Crude oil and coal for carbonising are included in basic materials.

CHART 2
Manufacturing Industry (other than food,drink & tobacco)

the latest two months are provisional

CHART 3
Food Manufacturing Industries

the latest two months are provisional

Output of broad sectors of industry: home sales (Table 2)

The index for the food manufacturing industries rose ¾ per cent in December, mainly owing to higher prices for animal feeding-stuffs and sugar. Index numbers for most non-food sectors were unchanged in December on provisional figures, but those for the engineering and allied industries and the textile industries edged upward.

TABLE 2. PRICE INDEX NUMBERS OF OUTPUT **1963 = 100**

1968 SIC		1971	1972				1971	1972							
		4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr. p	Dec.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. p	Dec. p
Orders III to XIX	Output of Manufactured Products														
	Total sales	142.2	143.8	145.5	148.1r	150.9	142.6	145.4	146.2	147.0	148.2	149.2	150.2	151.1	151.4
	Home sales	140.0	141.6	143.4	146.0	148.9	140.3	143.4	144.1	144.9	146.1	147.0	148.2	149.1	149.4
Orders IV to XIX	Products of manufacturing industries other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries:														
	Total sales	141.9	143.7	145.9	148.7	151.5	142.2	145.7	146.8	147.7	148.7	149.7	150.8	151.8	151.9
	Home sales	138.3	140.2	142.7	145.4	148.4	138.4	142.7	143.6	144.4	145.5	146.3	147.7	148.7	148.8
211 to 229	Output of Selected Broad Sectors of Industry Products of the Food manufacturing industries:														
	Home sales	142.3	143.7	143.1	146.5	150.3	143.6	143.2	143.9	144.6	147.1	147.8	149.2	150.3	151.5
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries:														
	Total sales	124.9	127.3	128.0	129.9	131.4	125.1	128.2	128.1	129.0	130.0	130.7	131.2	131.5	131.5
	Home sales	122.2	124.0	125.1	126.8	129.2	122.3	125.3	125.1	125.9	127.0	127.5	129.0	129.3	129.4
311 and 312	Steel industries:														
	Total sales	143.1	143.0	148.1	148.0	148.8	143.4	148.0	147.7 r	147.8	148.1	148.2	148.6	149.0	149.0
	Home sales	143.7	143.9	150.4	150.7	151.0	143.7	150.5	150.6	150.7	150.7	150.7	150.7	151.1	151.1
Orders VII to XII	Engineering and allied industries:														
	Total sales	146.5	148.3	150.7	153.4	155.4	146.7	150.3	152.0	152.7	153.5	154.2	154.9	155.6	155.7
	Home sales	141.5	143.4	145.9	148.3	150.6	141.6	145.7	147.1	147.6	148.4	149.0	150.1	150.8	150.9
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering: Home sales	147.5	149.5	152.0	154.4	156.8	147.7	152.1	152.9	153.6	154.5	155.2	156.2	157.1	157.1
Order IX	Electrical engineering:														
	Home sales	136.5	138.3	139.9	141.3	142.5	136.3	139.8	140.5	140.7	141.1	142.0	142.5	142.4	142.4
Order XIII	Textile industries:														
	Total sales	124.0	125.7	128.8	131.9	138.1	124.5	129.3	129.2	130.5	131.8	133.3	136.6	138.7	138.8
	Home sales	123.0	124.9	128.0	131.6	138.1	123.3	127.9	128.9	130.2	131.5	133.0	136.3	138.9	139.1
Order XV	Clothing and footwear: Home sales	124.4	126.5	128.3	130.6	133.5	124.6	128.2	129.0	129.8	130.4	131.6	133.0	133.7	133.7
Order XVII	Timber industries: Home sales	147.1	149.9	151.9	155.6	162.6	147.5	151.8	152.6	153.6	156.1	157.0	161.0	163.5	163.5
481 to 484	Paper industries: Home sales	141.7	143.8	146.5	149.6	153.3	142.2	146.4	147.2	148.5	149.5	150.9	151.9	152.5	152.5
Order XX	New construction‡	146	149	155			146		155						

‡ Index of building costs relate to average for the quarter.

(continued on next page)

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WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS
continued

TABLE 3(a). COMMODITIES PRODUCED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

1963=100

1968 SIC		1971 Dec.	1972 June	Oct.	Nov. p	Dec. 0
101	Coal	160.0	168.1	172.0	172.0	172.0
102/1	Coated limestone roadstone	130.3	136.1	141.8	141.8	141.8
102/2	Slates	150.5	160.9	160.9	160.9	160.9
103/3	Sand and Gravel (ex-pit or works)	139.4	144.6	144.6	144.6	144.6
109/3	Salt	117.4	119.5	122.4	122.4	122.4
211	Flour	130.1	134.5	148.5	151.0	151.0
216	Sugar refined	130.8	110.7	106.3	105.7	111.6
217	Chocolate and sugar confectionery	149.2	154.5	156.3	156.8	156.8
231	Beer	153.6	159.6	163.2	163.3	163.3
240	Tobacco and cigarettes	139.9	139.9	142.0	142.0	142.0
262	Motor spirit. Two star (including duty)	155.0	156.9	159.3	159.3	159.3
	Medium fuel oil (950 secs.)	141.1	141.1	148.7	148.7	148.7
	Derv fuel (including duty)	149.9	152.0	153.2	153.2	153.2
263	Lubricating oil and greases	132.4	134.5	138.7	138.7	138.7
271	General chemicals	115.5	117.1	118.8	118.9	119.0
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals	118.7	112.9	113.8	113.8	113.8
	Pharmaceutical preparations	103.1	106.3	109.4	109.7	109.7
273	Toilet preparations	145.9	154.1	157.9	159.9	160.3
274	Paint	126.3	131.4	138.1	138.3	138.3
275	Soap	146.7	152.3	157.6	157.5	157.5
	Soapless detergents	119.4	121.2	123.4	123.7	123.7
276/1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	105.0	106.5	107.7	107.8	107.8
279/7	Photographic paper and films and photo chemical materials	132.1	134.7	137.8	137.6	137.6
311/2	Steel sheets (other than stainless and electrical sheets)	135.4	142.7	142.7	142.7	142.7
	Tinplate	143.2	150.1	150.1	150.1	150.1
	Other finished steels	143.8	150.2	150.3	150.7	150.7
	Heavy steel bars and sections	145.7	153.1	153.1	153.1	153.1
	Light re-rolled steel bars and sections	142.8	152.5	152.5	152.5	152.5
312	Steel tubes	158.4	168.3	169.0	169.6	169.6
313/3 and 313/4	Iron castings	150.4	156.7	158.0	160.8	161.0
313/4	Cast and spun iron pipes and fittings	141.3	150.5	150.5	161.5	163.7
321	Aluminium and aluminium alloy products: Rolled	148.9	149.4	157.9	..	..
	Extruded and drawn	152.0	152.0	162.2	..	..
	Castings	160.8	169.4	168.7	170.3	170.3
	Forgings	140.0	140.0	147.0	147.0	147.0
322	Brass ingot 65-35 B.S. 1400 B.3 delivered	187.7	189.5	203.2	207.5	213.0
331	Agricultural machinery	144.3	147.6	155.2	157.0	157.0
333	Pumps, valves, compressors etc.	173.5	181.3	186.9	188.9	188.9
336	Construction and earth moving equipment	147.4	153.5	157.4	157.6	157.7
337/2	Cranes	136.0	140.3	146.1	146.1	146.1
339/6	Portable power tools	132.0	133.4	141.3	141.3	141.3
353/1	Dental goods	145.1	153.4	156.7	157.1	157.1
365/1	Gramophone records, etc.	114.9	119.4	130.2	130.3	130.3
368	Domestic electrical appliances	120.1	124.4	125.3	123.4	123.4
391	Tools and implements	154.2	159.4	171.8	172.3	172.3
392	Cutlery and tableware	144.2	154.6	157.3	158.1	158.1
	Knives, scissors, etc.	151.4	159.4	161 1	162.0	162.0
	Spoons and forks	169.7	185.1	189.0	190.7	190.7
399/6	Domestic hollow-ware	182.6	190.4	193.5	193.5	193.5
399/7	Vats, tanks, cisterns and other industrial hollow-ware	147.7	154.4	154.4	154.4	154.4
399/9	Domestic gas appliances	120.4	120.5	121.0	121.3	121.3
411	Man-made fibres	92.6	93.4	94.6	94.6	94.6
412, 414/5 and 415	Man-made fibres yarns	117.8	125.2	128.3	128.7	128.7

1968 SIC		1971 Dec.	1972 June	Oct.	Nov. p	Dec. p
413/1	Cotton cloth	156.6	164.3	168.6	169.4	..
413/5	Man-made fibres fabrics	121.3	125.1	129.9	132.0	..
413/6	Linen	148.0	150.4	164.3	166.0	166.1
414/1	Wool tops	74.7	101.3	156.0	154.5	165.4
414/2	Yarns of wool spun on the worsted system	102.0	120.6	150.5	156.3	156.9
416	Rope, twine and net	114.7	116.2	118.3	119.5	119.5
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods	101.5	103.6	107.9	108.6	108.5
419	Carpets and rugs	126.7	130.8	137.9	145.5	145.7
422/2	Canvas goods and sacks	138.7	154.1	154.1	154.1	154.1
429/1	Asbestos manufactures	132.6	132.8	135.7	136.0	136.0
431/1	Leather for footwear	140.3	180.7	216.1	229.0	..
432/1	Travel goods	136.7	144.7	148.5	149.6	149.6
441/9	Made-up clothing	123.9	127.8	130.7	131.3	131.3
441	Weatherproof outerwear	114.0	115.4	117.1	117.3	117.3
442	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	129.1	132.0	135.6	135.6	135.6
443	Women's and young girls' tailored outerwear	124.1	128.1	129.5	129.7	129.7
445/1	Women's and girls' light outerwear	119.4	124.7	126.3	126.4	126.4
450	Footwear	126.0	131.6	138.3	139.3	139.3
461/1	Refractory goods, including bricks	140.8	143.1	146.8	147.4	147.4
461/2	Non-refractory goods including bricks	139.9	148.2	158.4	160.3	160.3
	Engineering bricks—*delivered*	151.8	171.5	184.9	191.4	191.4
	Common building bricks (Fletton) *delivered*	156.4	156.4	173.0	174.3	174.3
	Common Building bricks (Non-Fletton) *ex-works*	152.6	171.3	178.8	179.6	179.6
462/3	Domestic china and earthenware	164.6	170.3	175.6	175.6	175.6
463/1	Flat glass (including safety and silver glass)	134.6	135.2	144.3	144.3	144.3
	Other glass products (except containers)	140.4	143.8	148.9	150.4	150.4
463/2	Glass containers	143.3	141.0	144.5	144.5	144.5
464	Cement, delivered	163.3	163.3	163.3	163.3	163.3
469/1	Abrasive paper and cloth	140.9	147.9	151.9	162.7	162.7
469/2	Precast concrete products	131.4	133.3	136.0	136.0	136.0
471/1	Home-grown hardwood, sawn	134.0	138.7	147.8	148.2	148.2
471/2	Building joinery	164.5	168.1	185.1	193.8	193.8
472	Domestic furniture	142.0	148.0	154.9	156.0	156.0
473	Bedding, etc.	149.8	154.7	159.0	159.0	159.0
481	Paper and board	137.2	141.4	144.4	144.7	144.7
482/1	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases	151.9	156.0	161.1	161.8	161.8
482/2	Packaging products and paper etc.	139.8	143.9	153.7	154.7	154.7
	Paper bags	141.2	144.3	156.9	158.4	158.4
483	Manufactured stationery	148.0	156.2	160.8	160.9	160.9
484/1	Wallpaper	157.9	173.3	173.7	173.7	173.7
491/1	Rubber tyres and tubes	136.2	139.3	140.8	143.1	143.2
491/2	Rubber goods (other than tyres and tubes)	141.2	145.6	150.0	151.6	151.6
492	Linoleum and felt base	153.0	153.0	157.5	159.4	159.4
493	Brushes and brooms	137.1	144.9	147.2	147.2	147.2
494/1	Toys and games	144.9	156.5	157.1	157.3	157.3
494/2	Perambulators, etc.	142.2	147.9	147.9	150.4	150.4
494/3	Sports equipment	124.0	127.3	133.6	133.6	..
495/1	Pens and pencils	130.8	132.9	137.2	137.2	137.2
495/2	Other stationers' goods	136.5	137.8	141.7	141.7	141.7
496/2	Plastics products (other than components and accessories)	105.7	106.8	108.6	109.6	109.7

TABLE 3(b). COMMODITIES PRODUCED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM 1963 = 100

	1971	1972			
	Dec.	June	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Hides and skins	157.3	221.8	311.8	336.9	333.8
Imported	159.6	200.5	286.8	304.9	297.7
Native	154.2	251.0	345.9	380.7	383.1
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot delivered	144.4	123.5	125.8	129.1	129.1
Copper, ex-ship wharf or warehouse†	178.3	179.1	185.8	185.5	188.2
Lead, ex-ship wharf or warehouse†	146.2	193.7	198.4	201.9	210.6
Nickel refined delivered§	184.5	180.9	222.8	222.8	222.8
Tin, ingot min. 99.75%†	158.2	162.4	175.4	175.9	177.4
Zinc, ex-ship wharf or warehouse†	187.7	190.1	200.6	213.0	211.5
Oils, resins and gums:					
Palm, oil, crude ex-refinery in bulk	122.8	111.1	123.8	123.5	121.0
Whale oil, crude	125.9	125.9	125.9	125.9	125.9
Natural rubber	68.1	71.4	84.6	89.4	95.2p
Sulphur, crude, cif (for acid making)	112.7	105.0	111.1	111.1	111.1

	1971	1972			
	Dec.	June	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Textiles:					
Cotton, raw	128.5	118.8	119.7	132.7	139.1
Jute, raw, BWC grades, cif Dundee	180.8	161.9	161.4	161.4	162.9
Jute, raw, BWB grade, cif Dundee	165.4	149.3	148.2	149.0	151.9
Silk, raw, delivered mill	153.6	164.4	195.7	212.5	209.6p
Sisal, East Africa, No. 3L grade, cif London	..	70.8	70.8	73.3	82.9
Wool, raw	70.5	98.3	164.4	157.7p	169.7p
Crossbred, medium and coarse, cif UK	68.7	92.5	161.5	150.9	165.2
Crossbred, fine, cif UK	69.6	99.1	177.3	169.4	185.4
Merino, cif UK	73.2	105.8	181.1	171.0	183.9
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	153.0	161.2	180.8	184.0p	185.8p
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	152.9	160.7	183.7	..	..
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	145.6	151.3	161.3	162.5p	..
Woodpulp, imported	147.2	143.0	153.5	156.4	156.6

† LME settlement price. § Producers' price.

Business Monitor

THE following titles and issues of Business Monitor are now available and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH.

Production series

Monthly at £1 a year post free:
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Scales and weighing machinery and portable power tools for third quarter
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery for third quarter
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Plastics floorcoverings, leathercloth, etc. for third quarter
Tobacco for third quarter
Surgical bandages, etc. for third quarter
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Monthly at £5.25 a year post free:
Motor vehicle registrations for November.

A complete list of titles of Business Monitors is available on application to Department of Trade and Industry, Room 306, Gaywood House, Great Peter Street, London SW1P 3LW.

RETAIL TRADES

Retailers' stocks in November

THE value of stocks at current prices held by retailers at the end of November showed an increase of 8 per cent over the corresponding month last year; at constant prices there was an increase of 2 per cent. These changes remain much in line with the average increases in recent months.

LEVEL OF RETAILERS' STOCKS

Index numbers (end 1960 = 100) *and percentage increase on a year earlier*

(At cost at end of month)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
At current prices:												
1966	124	126	127	136	140	139	131	137	137	146	156	134
1967	130	132	140	142	144	142	134	139	138	147	157	137
1968	133	136	147	147	151	148	141	147	146	156	168	148
1969	142	146	159	157	161	159	152	158	157	169	183	159
1970	150	152	162	164	164	164	158	165	163	177	196	169
1971	N.A.	N.A.	174	175	179	181	169	176	178	193	210	186
1972	174	179	192	192	194	195	180	190	189	207	226	
1969	*6*	*8*	*8*	*6*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*8*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*7*
1970	*6*	*4*	*2*	*4*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*5*	*8*	*6*
1971	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*7*	*7*	*9*	*10*	*7*	*7*	*9*	*9*	*7*	*10*
1972	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*11*	*10*	*8*	*8*	*7*	*8*	*6*	*8*	*8*	
At constant (December 1960) prices:												
1966	111	113	122	121	124	124	116	120	120	128	136	116
1967	113	115	122	123	126	123	116	121	120	120	136	119
1968	115	117	126	124	127	124	118	123	122	130	139	122
1969	116	119	129	127	130	128	122	127	125	134	144	125
1970	117	119	126	126	126	125	119	124	122	131	145	124
1971	N.A.	N.A.	124	123	125	126	118	122	123	133	144	127
1972	118	120	129	129	130	130	120	126	124	135	147	
1969	*1*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*2*
1970	*1*	*–*	*–3*	*–1*	*–3*	*–2*	*–2*	*–2*	*–2*	*–2*	*1*	*–1*
1971	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*–1*	*–2*	*–*	*1*	*–2*	*–2*	*1*	*1*	*–*	*3*
1972	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*4*	*5*	*3*	*3*	*2*	*4*	*1*	*2*	*2*	

Retailers' stocks in United Kingdom at end of December 1960 were £993 million at current prices.

Turnover in November 1972

THE total turnover of the motor trades in November 1972 was 18 per cent more than a year earlier. This was a little less than the increase in October but rather greater than on average in the third quarter.

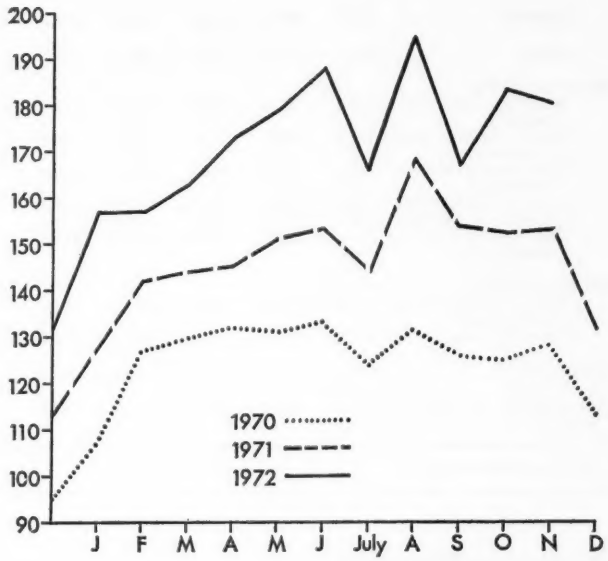
At 31 per cent and 13 per cent respectively, the increases compared with a year earlier in the value of sales of new motor vehicles and used motor vehicles were much the same as in October, and larger than on average in the third quarter. For both new and used vehicles the increases recorded in October and November were not much less than in the second quarter, although the comparisons now reflect the higher level of sales which followed the measures of July 1971.

Other sales and receipts—which include sales of petrol, oil, spares and accessories and receipts from servicing and repairs—were 10 per cent more in November than in the corresponding month of 1971. This was less than the unusually large increase in October, but similar to those recorded in the first three quarters of the year.

Notes

The statistics are of turnover at current prices. Movements therefore include the effect of price changes including changes in purchase tax. Turnover includes transactions between dealers in addition to final sales. Vehicles include commercial vehicles as well as private cars. The statistics are *not* seasonally adjusted.

TURNOVER OF THE MOTOR TRADES AT CURRENT PRICES
Index numbers total turnover per week 1967=100



INDEX NUMBERS OF TURNOVER PER WEEK AND PERCENTAGE INCREASES ON A YEAR EARLIER†

1967=100

Kind of business (Turnover in 1967 £ million)	Year	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.*	Apr.	May	June*	July	Aug.	Sept.*	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.*
Total turnover (£4,198 million)																	
1967	100	96	106	102	97	92	99	97	106	103	109	107	100	98	101	104	87
1968	109	119	108	106	102	108	122	127	106	112	106	106	109	103	106	111	91
1969	111	109	120	113	103	102	110	116	123	116	121	110*	120	110	109	106	93
1970	126	122	132	127	121	107	127	130	132	131	133	124	131	126	125	128	113
1971	147	138	150	155	145	127	142	144	145	151	153	144	168	154	152	153	132
1972	173 ‡	159	180	175		157	167	163	173	179	188	165	194	167	183	180	
1971	17	13	14	22	19	19	12	11	10	15	15	15	29	23	22	19	17
1972	17 §	15	20	13		23	11	14	19	19	22	15	15	9	20	18	
Analysis of turnover:																	
Sales of new motor vehicles (£1,475 million)																	
1967	100	99	110	96	95	95	103	100	111	107	110	104	94	92	98	107	83
1968	109	139	102	96	99	127	144	147	94	114	99	90	102	97	102	118	76
1969	105	110	119	104	87	97	115	120	131	114	113	93*	119	100	95	90	75
1970	123	125	133	120	113	100	132	139	136	128	134	112	130	119	117	122	103
1971	155	145	159	163	153	133	150	151	158	159	159	132	194	162	161	163	138
1972	197 ‡	177	214	193		186	166	178	208	210	221	166	237	179	209	213	
1971	26	16	19	35	35	33	14	8	16	25	18	18	49	36	37	33	34
1972	26 §	22	35	18		40	11	18	32	32	40	25	22	10	30	31	
Sales of second hand motor vehicles (£766 million)																	
1967	100	93	112	106	90	79	100	99	111	107	118	111	103	104	101	101	67
1968	103	118	107	102	86	94	130	130	106	112	103	104	104	97	96	94	68
1969	100	101	112	99	88	89	104	110	118	108	111	95*	108	95	95	96	71
1970	112	112	121	114	102	92	119	121	125	123	115	110	124	109	113	114	83
1971	134	127	139	145	124	106	136	136	134	141	141	137	158	141	135	140	104
1972	155 ‡	149	161	156		129	154	161	151	162	169	146	175	148	152	158	
1971	19	13	15	27	22	15	14	12	8	14	22	24	27	29	19	23	25
1972	13 §	17	16	7		22	13	18	12	15	20	7	11	5	13	13	
All other sales and receipts (£1,958 million)																	
1967	100	94	101	104	101	95	95	93	100	98	104	108	103	101	102	103	98
1968	111	104	113	115	111	100	102	111	115	112	114	118	115	110	112	112	110
1969	121	112	124	126	121	111	110	115	120	121	130	131*	126	123	125	122	116
1970	133	123	136	137	135	118	126	126	131	136	140	139	134	137	136	137	132
1971	146	137	148	154	147	132	137	142	140	149	154	155	152	153	152	150	139
1972	162 ‡	150	163	169		145	151	154	155	163	169	171	169	166	176	165	
1971	10	11	9	12	9	11	9	13	7	9	10	11	14	12	12	9	5
1972	10 §	9	10	10		10	10	9	11	9	10	11	11	9	15	10	

† The periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are five weeks.
‡ Index numbers for period January to November 1972.
§ Percentage increase for period January to November 1972 compared with the corresponding period for 1971

Wholesale houses' sales

SALES by wholesale textile houses in November showed an increase of 4 per cent on a year earlier, compared with increases of 6 per cent in September and October.

The value of stocks at the end of November was 8 per cent higher than a year earlier.

TABLE 1. TOTAL SALES AND STOCKS

Index numbers and *percentage increase compared with a year earlier* 1950 = 100

	Value of home sales		Value of stocks end period	
1966	110	–3	..	..
1967	104	–5	..	..
1968	108	4	..	..
1969	103	–5	..	..
1970	107	4	..	..
1971	115	8	..	..
1970 4th quarter	135	8	143	–3
1971 1st quarter	100	10	147	–8
2nd quarter	106	10	135	–4
3rd quarter	115	9	148	1
4th quarter	140	4	152	6
1972 1st quarter	102	2	164	11
2nd quarter	111	4	146	8
3rd quarter	123	7	154	4
1971 November	131	6	155	10
December	135	7	152	6
1972 January	72	9	152	19
February	103	5	160	16
March	130	–3	164	11
April	121	6	147	8
May	105	4	151	10
June	106	3	146	8
July	102	14	150	10
August	114	4	150	6
September	154	6	154	4
October	165	6	140	1
November	137	4	167	8

TABLE 2. ANALYSIS BY DEPARTMENT

Percentage increase compared with a year earlier

	Sales		Stocks(‡)
	November 1972	January-November 1972	November 1972
Women's knitted outerwear, blouses and skirts	–27	– 5	22
Women's coats, costumes, furs and raincoats	–12	– 7	–15
Women's underwear	—	1	–10
Women's hose and children's socks	–21	–19	–22
Women's millinery	32	26	2
Haberdashery, ribbons and wool	11	20	16
Children's wear	–15	– 5	54
Men's and boys' shirts, pyjamas and outfitting	24	–13	26
Gloves	– 9	–10	–44
Piece-goods and nets	–20	–17	–30
Household textiles	9	4	– 5
Floor coverings, furniture and hardware	21	15	13
Boots and shoes	–11	—	– 2
Total†	4	5	8

† Including some items not included among the sub-headings.
‡ Values at cost.

These statistics are prepared by Textile Distributors' Association. Inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, the Textile Distributors' Association, 3 Berners Street, London W1P 4JP (Tel. 01-580 2902).

Domestic furniture deliveries in November

THE figures of domestic furniture deliveries and orders in hand in November 1972 are shown below, with earlier figures for comparison.

	Manufacturers' deliveries of domestic furniture	Value of orders on hand at end of month	Seasonally adjusted Volume indices (1963 = 100)	
	(£ million)	(£ million)	Deliveries	Orders on hand
1971 November	25.9	56.1	147	239
1972 October	35.8	94.4	188 r	366 r
November	33.0	103.2	173	401

The figures for the latest months, which are based on returns from a sample of manufacturers, may be revised when further data becomes available from the quarterly inquiry into sales of furniture and upholstery.

New companies registered

BELOW are details of new companies registered in Great Britain during December 1972 showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

Nominal capital	Total	Public companies	Private companies
Not exceeding £100	3,587	—	3,587
Over £100 but under £1,000	82	—	82
£1,000 but under £10,000	716	—	716
£10,000 but under £50,000	150	—	150
£50,000 but under £100,000	13	—	13
£100,000 but under £1,000,000	17	—	17
£1,000,000 and over	2	—	2
Total number	4,567	—	4,567
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Total amount of nominal capital	15,343	—	15,343

Companies registered in Great Britain in 1971 and 1972

	1971		1972	
	Number	Nominal capital £ thous.	Number	Nominal capital £ thous.
January	2,684	10,440	4,008	8,032
February	2,323	3,961	3,745	12,111
March	3,136	7,720	4,045	10,671
April	3,210	16,525	4,182	9,931
May	3,088	5,233	4,412	9,158
June	3,569	7,317	3,777	5,561
July	3,142	6,631	3,696	17,760
August	3,483	6,559	5,689	7,827
September	3,139	9,140	5,512	7,498
October	3,490	61,353	5,096	16,655
November	3,950	8,073	5,251	7,084
December	3,748	8,484	4,567	15,343
Total	38,962	151,436	53,980	127,631

Safety of Loads on Vehicles

Code of Practice

People are too often killed or injured in accidents caused by badly secured loads falling off lorries. Carrying a load safely to satisfy the broad terms of the law is the responsibility of everyone in road transport and this code gives full guidance as to how loads should be secured, and needless casualties avoided. It is hoped that everyone concerned in the road transport industry will learn from the code and help to make the incidence of a falling load a thing of the past.

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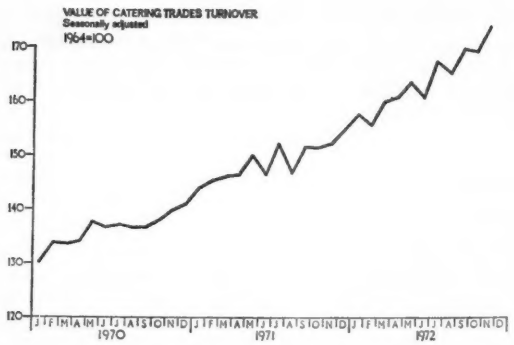
See the Bookseller section of Yellow Pages for your nearest stockist of Government publications.

HMSO BOOKS

CATERING TRADES

Turnover in November 1972


VALUE OF CATERING TRADES TURNOVER
Seasonally adjusted
1964=100
170
160
150
140
130
120
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D
1970
1971
1972

THE total turnover of the catering trades in the three months September to November was 4 per cent more (at current prices) than in the preceding three months, after allowing for normal seasonal movements. This continues the recent faster rate of growth.

Recent percentage increases compared with a year earlier, based on non-seasonally adjusted data, for the main kinds of business are as follows:

	All caterers	Licensed hotels and holiday camps	Restaurants, cafes and fish and chip shops	Public houses	Canteens
1972 2nd quarter	9	13	10	8	6
3rd quarter	12	15	15	10	5
October	12	15	10	12	8
November	14	16	15	14	9

Note

The Easter holiday was split between the first and second quarters in 1972, but fell entirely in the second quarter in 1971.

TABLE 1. TURNOVER OF ALL CATERERS SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Index numbers of turnover per week (†) 1964 = 100

	Value at current prices (Turnover in 1964 — £1,985 million)
1964	100
1965	106
1966	111
1967	113
1968	117
1969	126
1970	136
1971	149
1969 1st quarter	123
2nd quarter	125
3rd quarter	127
4th quarter	129
1970 1st quarter	133
2nd quarter	136
3rd quarter	137
4th quarter	140
1971 1st quarter	145
2nd quarter	148
3rd quarter	150
4th quarter	153
1972 1st quarter	158
2nd quarter	162
3rd quarter	168
1972 April	161
May	164
June*	161
July	167
August	165
September *	170
October	169
November	174
1972 June-August	164
September-November	171
Percentage Increase	4

† The monthly periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The November 1972 period was the four weeks from October 29, 1972 to November 25, 1972. The November 1971 period was the four weeks from October 31, 1971 to November 27, 1971.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970 during the week ended Friday, January 12, 1973. BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Review No. 5—26th Year	BR/E 36572/14/1/78	10	January 8	Data Film Distributors Ltd.	National Coal Board
Japan Today	BR/E 36573/14/1/78	13	January 8	Cinema International Corporation Ltd.	John Turner Enterprises Ltd.
Hong Kong	BR/E 36574/14/1/78	13	January 8	Cinema International Corporation Ltd.	John Turner Enterprises Ltd.
The Creeping Flesh	BR/E 36577/14/1/78	92	January 8	Tigon Pictures Ltd.	World Film Services Ltd.
Nothing But The Night	BR/E 36578/14/1/78	90	January 9	Fox Rank Distributors Ltd.	Charlemagne Productions Ltd.
Movietone News 2275	BR/E 36542/14/1/78	8	January 12	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2275A	BR/E 36543/14/1/78	8	January 12	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
The Valachi Papers	F 36575	125	January 8	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Dino de Laurentiis, Rome
Blood Brides	F 36576	88	January 8	Tigon Pictures Ltd.	Pan Latina Films, Madrid and Mercury Films, Rome

Cinema admissions and takings in August and September

DURING August, counted as a four-week period, the weekly average of admissions to cinemas in Great Britain was 3.50 million and the weekly average of gross box office takings was £1.29 million. The comparable figures for August 1971 were 4.39 million and £1.42 million respectively.

During September, counted as a five-week period, the weekly average of admissions to cinemas in Great Britain was 3.09 million and the weekly average of gross box office takings was £1.30 million. The comparable figures for September 1971 were 3.65 million and £1.27 million respectively.

Overseas publicity for UK trade fairs

British commercial representatives overseas are keen to publicise UK trade fairs and exhibitions, and welcome posters and brochures from fair organisers. But material must be sent well in advance—at least three clear months ahead of the event—and in sufficient quantity—two or three dozen copies for the representative in each area. A full list of addresses of commercial representatives is published as a quarterly supplement to *Trade and Industry*.

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in TRADE and INDUSTRY

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.
Dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal*

Title	Last published
Air transport:	
aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	May 25 1972
civil aviation balance of payments (A)	March 16 1972
trade by air (6M)	Sept 21 1972
Balance of payments:	
quarterly figures (Q)	Sept 21 1972
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	Sept 28 1972
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	This week
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	Feb 10 1972
Capital expenditure:	
distributive and service trades (A)	April 28 1971
manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	Jan 11 1973
Catering trades turnover (M)	This week
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	This week
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	Nov 16 1972
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	This week
N. Ireland (M)	Jan 11 1973
Computers, UK market (Q)	Nov 16 1972
Construction work overseas (A)	Nov 16 1972
ECGD business (Q)	Sept 28 1972
Electronic capital equipment (Q)	Nov 23 1972
Engineering industries, sales and orders (M)	Dec 14 1972
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	Jan 11 1973
cinema admissions and takings (M)	This week
overseas payments and earnings (A)	July 20 1972
registration of films (A)	Feb 3 1972
trends in film going (A)	Aug 19 1971
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	July 20 1972
household consumption (Q)	Jan 4 1973
Footwear industry	
production, orders and deliveries (M)	Jan 4 1973
Foreign exchange, official reserves (M)	Jan 11 1973
Foreign trade:	
EFTA (Q)	March 23 1972
industrial countries production and trade (Q)	Nov 23 1972
world exports of manufactures (A)	Sept 30 1970
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Furniture orders and deliveries (M)	This week
Hire-purchase business (M)	Jan 11 1973
Industrial development certificates:	
approvals (Q)	April 27 1972
refusals (A)	July 15 1971
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	Dec 21 1972
N. Ireland index (M)	Dec 7 1972
Wales index (Q)	Dec 28 1972
Insurance companies, investments and assets (A)	Aug 10 1972
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	Sept 23 1970
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	Jan 11 1973
investment and earnings overseas (A)	March 23 1972
Machine tools, deliveries and orders (Q)	Dec 14 1972
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	Nov 16 1972
production (M)	Dec 14 1972
production, quarterly analysis (Q)	Nov 16 1972
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	Jan 4 1973
estimated figures	This week
motor trades turnover (M)	This week
Office development permits (Q)	Dec 7 1972
Overseas trade of the UK:	
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	April 13 1972
ECGD business (Q)	Sept 28 1972
unit value and volume index numbers (M)	This week
value (M)	This week
value, analysis of trends (Q)	Sept 7 1972
Pension funds, investments and assets (A)	Aug 10 1972
Retail prices index (M)	Dec 28 1972
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	Jan 11 1973
sales, N. Ireland (M)	This week
stocks (M)	This week
Royalties, overseas transactions (A)	March 30 1972
Shipping, nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	Nov 2 1972
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	Dec 28 1972
Stocks:	
distributive and service trades (A)	April 28 1971
manufacturers' and distributors' (Q)	Jan 11 1973
retail (M)	This week
Television, overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug 5 1971
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	Jan 11 1973
cotton industry production (M)	Jan 11 1973
hosiery production (M)	Jan 4 1973
made-up clothing, orders and deliveries (M)	Jan 11 1973
orders and deliveries (M)	Jan 11 1973
wholesale houses' sales (M)	This week
wool exports (Q)	Sept 7 1972
wool output (M)	Jan 11 1973
Tourism:	
foreign visitor arrivals (M)	Dec 28 1972
overseas travel and tourism (A)	Dec 21 1972
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	March 9 1972
index numbers (M)	This week

Dept. of Trade and Industry organisation etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	Jan 4 1973
Business Monitor titles	Sept 21 1972
Customs notices of interest to exporters	This week
ECGD local offices	Jan 11 1973
Guide to DTI	Dec 28 1972
Official Receivers' offices	May 20 1970
Programme of trade promotions	This week
Release dates of economic statistics	Dec 28 1972

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

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GOVERNMENT SALES

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

January 24/25, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Regional Depot RAOC, Moreton-on-Lugg, Hereford

Auctioneers: Russell Baldwin & Bright (Dept L), 20/21 King Street, Hereford HR4 9DB (Tel: 0432 4366)

Quantity of miscellaneous stores including furniture, kitchen utensils, clothing including boots and shoes, blouses and trousers; machine tools, including lathes, wood tool grinding machine, radial drill, morticing machine, shaper, milling machines, portable drills; vehicles Austin Countrymen, Bedford and Ford vans, Landrovers; compressors, wireless equipment, cable; fork lift trucks, bath units, circular saws units trailer mounted; generators; stirrup pumps; suction hose; tentage; ground sheets, haversacks; blankets etc.

January 31, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Auctioneer's premises

Auctioneers: Woolland Son & Manico (Dept. L), Kinterbury House, St. Andrew's Cross, Plymouth PL1 2DQ (Tel: 0752 69692)

Miscellaneous clothing including raincoats, greatcoats, duffel coats, trousers, blouses, jerseys, shirts, overalls, pillow slips, towels, white helmets, suitcases, kit bags, blankets, sheets; boots and shoes; hammocks, ground sheets, mixed rags, tentage, household and office furniture; MT & electrical spares; test meters and test sets; gauges, oscilloscopes, scrap batteries and tyres, 45 tons scrap ferrous metal; lethe; combined printer, welding plant, trolley jacks, portable crane, compressor, hand tools, pulley blocks and tackle; rope, paint, grease, oil and floor polishes, Ruston and Hornsby Diesel Locomotive 2ft. 6in. gauge etc.

February 6, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: The Astoria Roundhay Road, Leeds 8

Auctioneers: Bartle & Son (Dept. L), 52, Merrion Street, Leeds, LS2 8JH (Tel: 0532 20898)

Machine tools including lathes, shaping, honing, grinding, drilling, wood-working, guillotine, shearing & forming machines; compressors; fork lift trucks, pallet transporters; welding sets; gravity rollers; fire fighting equipment; cable; tyres; electrical, signal & wireless equipment; MT spares; tool kits and hand tools, household and kitchen equipment, blankets, sheets; bivouac and other tents; carpets; clothing including greatcoats, battledress, raincoats, boots and shoes; furniture etc.

Catalogues of the above sales obtainable from relevant auctioneers about two weeks prior to and up to date of sale, price 10p (postal order only).

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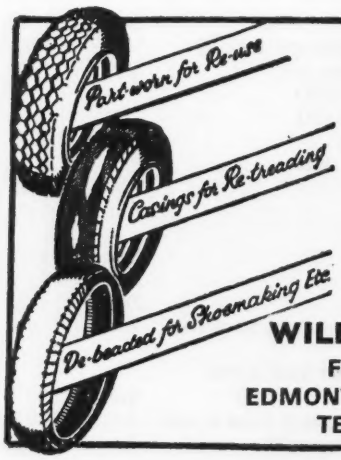

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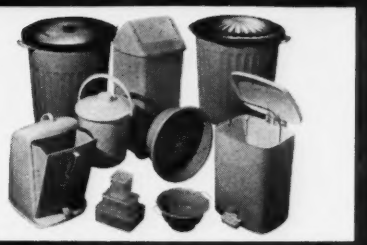

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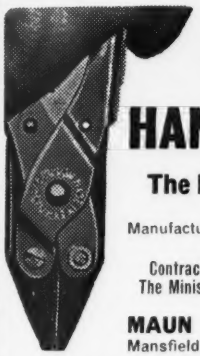

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